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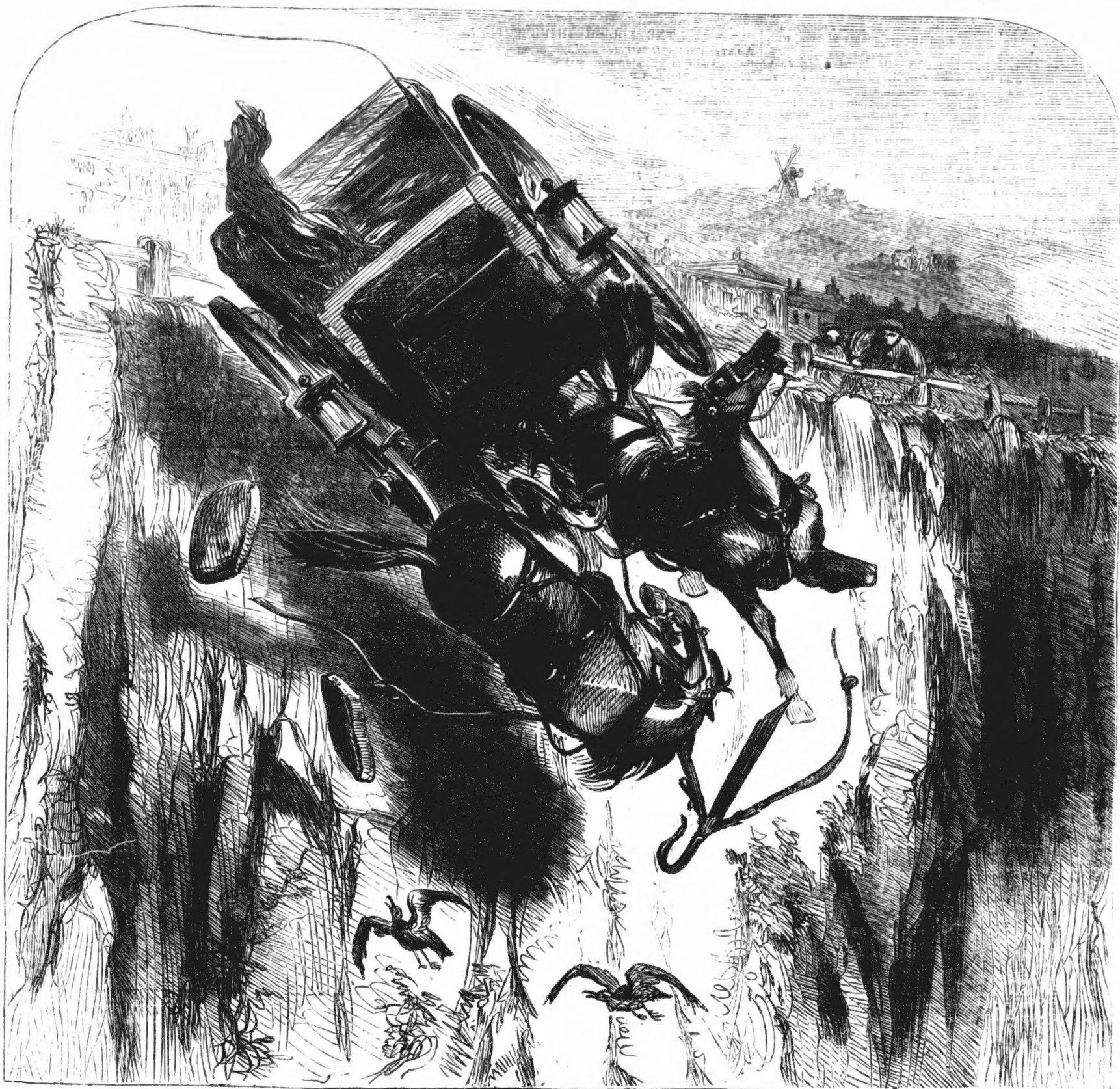
# THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.



No. 78.—VOL. II.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1863.

ONE PENNY



FRIGHTFUL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT AT BRIGHTON. (See page 113.)



## Notes of the Week.

At the petty sessions at Aylesbury, on Saturday, before Mr. J. T. Senior, the Rev. W. E. Partridge, Mr. Richard Rose, and Mr. J. E. Bartlett, George Hurst and Peter Baldwin were charged under the Act on the information of Police-constable Jabez Webb, that he, "having good cause to suspect the defendants were coming from land where they had been unlawfully in search of game—to wit, rabbits—searched them and found on them certain game—to wit, rabbits, and guns used for the purpose of taking game." The defendant Hurst did not appear. Baldwin was defended by Mr. Shepherd, solicitor, of Luton. The policeman stated that on the night of the 6th of March, about half-past one o'clock, he was going along a footpath leading from Chequers House (the residence of Lady Frankland Russell) towards the parish of Monks Resborough. When near the end of a rabbit-warren he saw a person about fifty or sixty yards off the footpath. He went round the bottom of a hill, expecting to meet the person, and seeing a light, which appeared to be caused by some one lighting a match, at some distance on the adjoining Hampden estate, he went in that direction and saw the two defendants run away from behind a clump of beechwood about eighty yards from the footpath. While pursuing them he believed he saw something pass from Hurst to Baldwin. He pursued them and overtook them on the high road, and found on Baldwin two rabbits—each of them had a gun. Baldwin said the rabbits were shot on his own land. The defence rested on the fact that Baldwin's mother is the owner and occupier of four or five acres of land in the vicinity, which is managed by the defendant Baldwin and his brother. This land is from half to three quarters of a mile from the spot where the defendants were first seen, on the other side of the road, and the defendants were going towards, and not away from it. Witnesses were called for the defence to show that there were rabbits on Baldwin's land, but Mr. Willoughby Beauchamp, agent for the Hampden estate deposed that he knew the locality well, that there were no rabbit-holes within a quarter of a mile, and if Baldwin were to wait there for a fortnight he would not see two rabbits. The Rev. Mr. Partridge remarked that the strong point in the case was that the defendants were going towards, and not from the land where they alleged the rabbits were shot. The Bench fined the defendants 2l each, with 1l costs.

**THE CRUSH AT THE ILLUMINATIONS.**—On Monday, Mr. John Humphreys, the coroner for Middlesex, received information relative to the death of James Robbs, aged forty-one, a carpenter, who expired in the London Hospital from the mortal effects of injuries sustained in the crowd on the night of the illuminations in the City of London, under the following shocking circumstances:—It appears that the deceased proceeded with his wife and several friends in a pleasure van to witness the illuminations, and upon reaching the vicinity of King William street, City, got out of the vehicle to take some refreshment at a tavern, when he became jammed against a cart-wheel. The crowd increased, when he slipped down and was trampled upon. He was with the utmost difficulty dragged out of the crowd and carried to a surgeon's, where it was found that he had received very serious injuries. He was removed to the accident ward of the above-named institution in a cab, where Mr. Jackson, the house surgeon, ascertained that he had a compound fracture of the right leg, which was subsequently amputated by the senior surgeon. He progressed favourably at first, but gangrene or mortification of the limb supervened, and he expired from the effects of the injuries. The deceased has left a wife and family.

**THE RIGHT HON. HENRY MONTAGU UPTON, Viscount Templetown,** expired on Saturday morning, at his residence in the Albany, in his sixty-fourth year. The deceased peer was the only son of the first viscount, his mother having been the only daughter of the fifth Earl of Sandwich. He was born at Dorking, in Surrey, in 1799, and succeeded his father in 1846. The family is descended from Mr. Henry Upton, who represented Carlisle in parliament during the reign of Charles I. As the deceased peer was unmarried, the title has descended to his brother, the Hon. George Frederic Upton, who married in 1850 the eldest daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir Alexander Woodford, and who was lieutenant-colonel of the Coldstream Guards from 1855 to 1858, in which year he was made major-general. He distinguished himself at the battle of the Alma, and was wounded at Inkerman. His lordship was nominated a C.B. in 1855, and was decorated with the insignia of the Legion of Honour in the following year. He has represented Antrim since May, 1859.

On Saturday morning last, about half-past ten o'clock, Mr. Edmund Treherne, the chief clerk of the Land and Assessed Taxes Office belonging to St. George's, Hanover-square, committed suicide in his private room, at the offices, 11, South Molton-street, Oxford-street. It appeared the deceased, who was sixty-two years of age, although connected with the office for some years, did not succeed to the office of chief clerk till about two years ago, when he succeeded his father, who had held the office a period of sixty years. The unfortunate deceased was a married man, having a family of six children, nearly all aunts, and resided at Ealing, but was occasionally in the habit of sleeping in his own private apartments at the offices, in South Molton-street, and did so on the night of Friday before the fatal occurrence. During the whole of that evening he was engaged in writing and appeared absorbed in the accounts of the office, but nothing remarkable was noticed in his manner. He retired at his usual hour, and the following morning rose at seven o'clock, and partook of breakfast with the house-keeper, after which he retired to his own private room. Here it appears he must have been for a considerable time arranging, labelling, and tying up the different papers connected with the business of the office. Mr. Miller, the chief assistant clerk, arrived at the office about ten o'clock, but observed nothing in the conduct of the deceased to excite suspicion. He had not, however, been in the outer office more than twenty minutes when he heard two distinct reports of firearms from the deceased's room, and on going there he found the deceased lying on the floor in a pool of blood, and two pistols lying beside him; both had been fired in an oblique direction under each ear, slitting the base of the skull and exposing the brain. Mr. Victor De Meric, a surgeon of the neighbourhood, was sent for, and although the unfortunate man was then alive, yet, from the extent of the injuries, the case was deemed utterly hopeless, and the deceased was not removed to the hospital. He was placed on a mattress, insensible, and died in eight hours after committing the fatal act.

Mr. HUMPHREYS coroner, held an inquest on Monday morning, at the Green Gate Tavern, City-road, on the body of a male child, found, quite naked, under the following circumstances. George Weston said that on Friday he found the body of the deceased inside the gate before the house No. 9, Castagny-place, St. Luke's. The house where it had been taken was that of the coroner's officer. Dr. Mather said that the child was a remarkably fine and fully developed one. It had been born alive, and the umbilical cord had been cut off close to the body, thus ensuring death from loss of blood. The police had made every effort to discover the parties who had placed the deceased where it was found, but without any trace being lighted upon. After some further evidence the coroner summed up, and the jury returned a verdict "That the deceased child died from loss of blood, but whether the said hemorrhage was caused by design or otherwise there was not sufficient efficient evidence to show."

## Foreign News.

## FRANCE.

We read in the *Moniteur*:—"Private letters from Copenhagen explain the origin of the candidature to the Greek throne of Prince William of Denmark. The Danish prince has just paid a visit to London, on the occasion of the marriage of his sister, the Princess Alexandra, to the Prince of Wales. Earl Russell is said to have profited by this circumstance to open up negotiations. Prince Christian, the father of the new candidate, offered no objection to the overtures of the minister, but insisted, as a preliminary condition, upon the consent of King Frederick VII. of Denmark to this candidature." The *Moniteur* adds that the King is said to have declared that it will afford him much satisfaction if the young prince is accepted by the Greek people.

## MEXICO.

Via Havannah, we have advices from Vera Cruz to the 1st inst. General Forey started on the 24th ult. from Orizaba, and was followed on 27th by Salguero. It was presumed that Forey would demand the surrender of Puebla on the 1st inst. of General Gonzalez Ortega, who held the city with 21,000 men. Comonfort, with 7,000, commanded the outer defences of Puebla, and had a reserve of about 5,000—of the troops of Aguascalientes, Jalisco, &c. The French had been lately selling their stores in Vera Cruz—bread, wine, &c.; evidently not intending to rely on convoys of provisions from that city to Mexico. What could not be sold was to be re-embarked for France. About 500 men from Egypt were landed a few days before the leaving of the steamer. There were very few troops left in Vera Cruz, and the guerillas were getting bold, and daily carried off mules, &c., from under the walls; and, but for the fleet, fears were entertained that the Mexicans would take possession of the city. The favourable results expected from the use of Egyptians in Mexico had failed in giving the satisfaction desired. Three days after their arrival there were over 100 in the hospitals. Smallpox had again become virulent in Vera Cruz.

## THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

A LETTER in the *Debats*, from Wilna, says:—"The civil war continues, and it is becoming more and more sanguinary and ferocious. The bands, which at first were composed of from 500 to 800 men, are now not more than 200 at the utmost, and the greater part do not consist of more than twenty or thirty men. They remain in the forests, where they find it difficult to sustain life. The Russians are guided by the peasants, whom they frighten or corrupt, and scarcely allow any quarter to the insurgents. The number of prisoners has become so large that all the prisons are gorged, and it is difficult to escort the prisoners across a country which is in such a state of ferment. Moreover, there are no longer any councils of war held; all those who are taken with arms in their hands are executed on the spot; and what arms, good heavens!—rusty sabres, scythes, pikes, iron-headed sticks! Revolvers are luxuries possessed only by two or three persons at most among a band of fifty insurgents. You know that 300 of the principal proprietors have been arrested and hurried into the interior of Russia, or shut up in the citadel. Every day new arrests are made. Every peasant who has any complaint to make against his lord, an *employe*, or an overseer, every insolvent debtor, is sure to be listened to, and his denunciation is immediately followed by an arrest. In this way it is desired to arouse all rancour, hatred, and vengeance, to light a civil war, and to plunge the country into the most frightful anarchy."

The *Czas* of the 22nd says:—"A Pole named Krasinski has been sentenced to receive 500 blows from a stick before being shot. The order was executed at Warsaw itself. The unfortunate man passed between the ranks of 500 soldiers, and received the appointed number of strokes. After this terrible infliction, not being able to stand or to lie down, he supported himself against the wall, being enveloped in his cloak. His mother had obtained permission to see him immediately after this barbarous scene, but he was so much disfigured that she did not recognise him. Taking him for a stranger, she asked him which way she must go in order to see her son. The only response of the unhappy man was to open his cloak and show his lacerated body. Two hours later Krasinski was shot."

A letter from Cracow, dated March 22, says:—"Mademoiselle Poustvoji, Langiewicz's female aide-de-camp, has I regret to say, not been treated since her capture in military fashion at all. She has been handed over to the police, and is now shut up in some Cracovian 'station-house.' It would have been out of the question, however, for the Austrian Government to place this lady among the captured insurgents, who are confined in the military riding-school (where there are as many as 400 of them), in the courtyard of the telegraph-office, in the castle, and at a place called Podgorze, just outside Cracow. Nor would it have been possible to find room for her in an hotel, every room in every hotel in Cracow being occupied and let beforehand for several days. All the insurgents belonging to the kingdom of Poland who have fallen into the hands of the Austrians have considerably been sent into the interior, to be imprisoned in the fortresses. I say 'considerately,' because if given up to the Russians they would almost certainly be shot. Among a hundred anecdotes impossible to verify which are circulating about the town, is one to the effect that, as the insurgents were crossing the frontier this morning, a party of Cossacks followed them too far, and were fired upon by a guard of Austrians. It is even said that the Austrians on this occasion made a dozen Russian prisoners; and some look-up house, into which no outsider can possibly penetrate, is named as the place where they are incarcerated."

A Vienna letter of March 24 says:—"No one positively knows what induced Langiewicz to quit Poland, but it is supposed that he was unable to make head against the Democratic party. It was in the evening of the 19th inst. that the Polish Dictator crossed the Galician frontier near Opawice. At Uscie Langiewicz was met by M. Bassler, an Austrian commissary, who quartered him in the house of a Galician nobleman, where he passed the night. In the morning of the 20th he was sent in a carriage, with an escort of four Hussars, to Larnow. From that town he and Mademoiselle Poustvoji, who is said to be the daughter of a Russian officer of rank, were sent by rail to Cracow, where they were shut up in the citadel. The aide-de-camp of the ex Dictator, a pretty girl of about twenty-two years of age, wears the Polish costume, with a Hungarian pelisse attached to her shoulders. When Langiewicz crossed the frontier he was in possession of a passport which has been issued by the Swedish consul at Paris. This document belongs to Waligorski, who probably lent it to Langiewicz. Between 2,500 and 3,000 insurgents have crossed the frontier during the last three or four days, and many others are impatiently waiting for an opportunity of doing so. Several refugees have already been removed from Galicia to Moravia and Bohemia, and Langiewicz will soon be sent from Cracow to some place in the interior of the empire."

The *Czas* publishes a letter from Archbishop Felinski to the Emperor of Russia.

Felinski maintains that the only means of pacifying Poland is to unite all the Russo-Polish provinces with the existing kingdom

into a Polish kingdom under the Russian Crown. Unless this is done submission is impossible, and the country will be devastated.

The Provisional Government of Poland have issued the following proclamation:—

"Fellow-countrymen!—The Dictatorship of General Langiewicz having ceased on the 19th of March, the chief authority of the country returns into the hands of the Provisional National Government at Warsaw, who have never left off their governmental duties, and are the only and sole legally-constituted authority of the country. Fellow-countrymen! The return of power into the hands of men who have called forth the rising, and perseveringly directed it, ought to be a guarantee to you that the movement will continue, and that it shall not end without victory. Yes, we will fight unwaveringly, without being disheartened by ill success or deterred by obstacles. We will not concentrate the whole cause in one person, whose fall might occasion the fall of the rising; and, strong in our possession of the confidence of the nation, we will boldly stand forth against all factions which might attempt to create without consent, any new power or authority. Fellow-countrymen! we grasp again with faith and confidence the helm of the National Government, and, practical in devising remedies in cases of emergency, we are confident in being able to avert the danger which threatens us in consequence of the fall of the Dictatorship. Faithful to the cause the standard of which, upheld by us, sets aside every misunderstanding of party, we invoke the whole nation to obedience. To arms! In the face of the foe, in the face of our falling brethren, the place of every Pole is in the ranks. By the authority of the Central Committee of the Provisional National Government, The Commissioner Extraordinary, STEPHEN BOBROSKI."

## AMERICA.

In the Confederate Congress, on the 11th, Mr. Conrad offered the following peace preamble and resolution:—

"Whereas the present Administration of the United States, by its reckless disregard of all constitutional restraints, by its persistent efforts to subvert the institutions of these States, and the ferocious war which it is waging for that purpose, has more than realized the worst apprehensions of our people, and fully justified their wisdom and foresight in averting, by timely separation from the Union, the calamities which a longer continuance in it would have rendered inevitable; and whereas a portion of the people of the United States have recently manifested their disapproval of the war, of the objects for which, and the manner in which it is conducted, and their desire for its speedy termination, and several foreign Powers, notably the Government of France, have expressed a similar desire; now, therefore, the Congress of the Confederate States, deeply impressed with the conviction that it is their duty to leave no means untried to put an end to a contest injurious to the civilized world and disastrous to the parties engaged, believing that its prologation can only tend to embitter and perpetuate feelings of hostility between States which, however politically disunited, must ever be intimately connected by identity of language and of religion, and by the immutable laws of geographical amity and of mutual demand and supply, deem the present time, when there is a momentary pause in conflict, a suitable one to utter the words of peace. The Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States do therefore resolve that they will cordially co-operate with the executive in any measure it may adopt consistent with the honour, the dignity, and the independence of these States, tending to a speedy restoration of peace with all or with any of the States of the Federal Union."

The resolution was referred, without debate, to the committee on foreign affairs.

The news brought by the Arabia from New York is very interesting. Various engagements have taken place, most of which had been favourable to the Confederates. The most important is the attack by the Federals on Port Hudson. They commenced the bombardment at two o'clock on the 14th instant, and at midnight an attempt was made to pass the batteries, which was furiously opposed by the Confederates, who set fire to one sloop of war, which was burnt to the water's edge in front of the batteries; another large vessel was completely riddled, a third crippled, Admiral Farragut's flag-ship disabled, and the whole fleet driven back, the victory of the Confederates being complete. Such is the Confederate account of the affair. The Federal expedition to the Tallahatchie river had some upon a Confederate battery at Greenwood, and been completely defeated. The Confederates had, lastly, repulsed an attack of the Federals on Blackwater river. On the other hand, the Federals had been successful in repulsing an attack made by the Confederates on Newbern, in North Carolina and also in a cavalry engagement across the Rappahannock, in which they were reported to have driven the Confederates behind their entrenchments and to have taken twenty-five prisoners. The New Jersey Legislature had declared in favour of peace by a large majority.

## SCENE FROM "COMUS," FROM A PICTURE BY STOTHARD.

THE engraving on page 409 is from a fine picture by Stothard. The subject and the painting are alike worthy of notice. Mr. Stothard is distinguished as the painter of poetry; and what Chaucer, Milton, Shakspeare are in verse, Mr. Stothard may be considered as the canvas. The picture itself is painted with a full pencil on a rich impasto, as it is now the fashion to term it. The picture is distinguished by harmony of colour, that depth which is seen in nature, and which characterises the great masters, and by the beauty and variety of the composition.

## SKETCHES IN INDIA.—No. II.

We this week, on page 404, resume our sketches in this the most important possession of the British Crown. The view are all in Calcutta, the capital and seat of Government. Calcutta is in Hindostan, province of Bengal, on the Hooghly, which is an arm of the Ganges. The population is about 400,000. On approaching Calcutta from the sea, the stranger is much struck with the magnificence of its appearance; the elegant villas on each side of the river; the Government botanical gardens; the spires of the churches and temples; and the strong and regular citadel of Fort William—including Fort William, the esplanade, &c. Calcutta extends along the bank of the river a distance of about six miles, with a variable breadth averaging one and a-half miles. A handsome quay, similar in many respects to that at St. Petersburg, is continued for two or three miles along the bank. The citadel of Fort William is the strongest fortress in India, and requires 10,000 men to garrison it.

PERSONS requiring IMMEDIATE CASH ADVANCES, repayable by easy instalments, should examine the prospectus of the LONDON and PROVINCIAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, 297, Goswell-road, London, which can be had gratis, or will be forwarded on receipt of a stamped envelope.—[Advt.]

NO HOME COMPLETE WITHOUT A WILCOX AND GIBBS SEWING MACHINE.—Simple, compact, efficient, durable and noiseless. Warranted to fulfil all the requirements of a perfect family machine. Prospectus free on application at No. 1, Ludgate-hill. [Advt.]



## General News.

THE *Allgemeine Zeitung* relates that at the recent performance of a new opera, "Udine," at Hamburg, a number of ballet girls, splendidly arrayed in green dresses, suddenly fell ill at the commencement of the piece. It was found on examination that the material of their new costumes contained a large quantity of arsenic.

Among the items of expenses connected with the royal wedding is a sum of 2955*l.* to be voted by the House of Commons for throwing open the theatres to the public.

A VACANCY has taken place in the representation of the borough of Thetford, Norfolk, the Earl of Euston, one of the present members, having become Duke of Grafton. The borough, one of the smallest in England, contains only 221 electors, most of whom are under the direct influence of the Grafton family. It returns two members to the House of Commons, being thus placed on an equality with Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, and other populous towns in the country.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Salut Public* of Lyons, in speaking of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour conferred on the Prince of the Asturias, says:—"To receive so high an honour at such a tender age is most unusual. The Duke de Brabant, when he received the Grand Cross, was nineteen years of age; Duke Nicholas Alexandrovitch was sixteen, and Prince Humbert of Savoy fifteen. An exception was made in favour of the heir to the Spanish throne, as on the very day of the Prince Imperial's birth Queen Isabella had the patent of the order of the Golden Fleece read on his cradle. In consequence of the late decision of the Emperor the Queen has written a letter of thanks to his Majesty."

COLONEL WILLIAM PETER WAUGH, who was connected with the Eastern Banking Company, is now a prisoner in Whitecross-street Prison. He was arrested on a *capias* and taken to a lock-up house on a writ for 300*l.*, and immediately it was known that he was in custody a detainer for 50,000*l.*, at the suit of the official liquidator of the Eastern Banking Company, was lodged. Colonel Waugh was removed to Whitecross-street Prison, where he still remains. At present no steps have been taken to procure his liberty, and it is not known what further proceeding will be adopted. There is now no writ of *habeas corpus* to another prison, and at Whitecross-street Prison Colonel Waugh is likely to be quartered for some time to come.

THE Corporation have voted 250 guineas for the gold casket in which the freedom of the City is soon to be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Out of thirteen competing designs for this casket, one in the Cinquecento style, sent in by Mr. Benson, was selected on Saturday, and the work ordered to be completed forthwith. The casket is not to be, as heretofore, a mere lump of precious metal, but will be an exquisite specimen of enamel and jewelled work, miniature coronets of the Prince and Princess carefully jewelled, in perfect imitation of the originals, surmounting the top of this costly little coffer.

ACCORDING to the *Press*, King Victor Emmanuel has sent horses over to England for training, and means to enter the lists as a competitor for the blue ribbon at the next Epsom meeting. The names of his horses are not stated.

REAR-ADMIRAL SMART, R.N., commanding the Channel squadron, has been nominated to succeed Vice-Admiral Sir W. F. Martin, K.C.B., as commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean fleet, and will be replaced by Rear-Admiral S. O. Dacres, C.B., now second in command in the Mediterranean.

A PARIS correspondent says:—"I am assured in a quarter which I have generally found trustworthy, that M. Mocquard is no longer the Emperor's private secretary. This, however, is a piece of news of such importance that I must give it 'under all reserve.' Even if true, it is a fact of that class which is always denied up to the very moment when it becomes official. M. Mocquard has secretly been out of the Emperor's presence for an hour ever since the *coup d'etat*. He has been his constant amanuensis, and, in many cases, the composer of his speeches and letters. A change would be a real political event, the cause for which would be eagerly inquired after. I am told that M. Mocquard's successor is M. Drury, an ex-professor of the Rollin and Henry IV Colleges, who has for some time past given valuable assistance to his Majesty in the composition of his 'History of Julius Cesar.'"

On Saturday, Mr. John Humphreys, coroner for Middlesex, held an inquiry at the Wode's Arms Tavern, John-street, East India-road, Poplar, respecting the death of Mrs. Anne Steward, aged forty-four years, the wife of a master mariner, who was alleged to have been killed under circumstances of a very brutal nature. It was stated that Captain Steward had been absent from England about fifteen years, and that upon his return about six weeks ago he met the deceased, to whom he had been engaged to be married while formerly in this country. He married her, it would appear, immediately, but they lived very unhappily together, and he accused her of being of bad character and given to drink. Last Tuesday she was found dead, and the rumours that she had died in consequence of savage violence, caused the coroner's officer to proceed to the house, No. 10 Daff-street, where he found the woman dead on the bed, and Captain Steward, who was in a state of intoxication, actually sitting on her corpse. The unfortunate deceased had been married on the Tuesday five weeks previous. A witness, named Mrs. Grant, said she heard the deceased say she had received her death-blow, and the husband that he would not mind swinging for her. Mr. Webb, a medical witness, deposed that the immediate cause of death was fractured ribs. She might possibly have lived had they been properly set. The case was afterwards adjourned.

THE trustees of the British Museum have unanimously elected the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, M.P., to supply the vacancy occasioned in their number by the lamented death of the Marquis of Lansdowne.

It is stated in the American papers that Adeline Patti is about to be married to one of the Augades, a wealthy Spanish marquis.

ABOVE a dozen New Hampshire newspapers have become defunct, owing to the pressure of the times.

OUT of 1800 men drawn for the army from eighteen American States, 241 were above six feet high.

WE have to record the death of General Sir George Leigh Galdie, K.C.B., which occurred at Clarendon, near Southampton. The deceased served with great distinction in the Peninsular war, and received his K.C.B. in 1861. By his death the colonels of the 35th Foot becomes vacant.

## THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT BRIGHTON.

We are requested to state that corps of engineers and rifle volunteers, of which the tendency at the review at Brighton on Easter Monday may be sanctioned, should be furnished with fifteen rounds of blank ammunition per man. Lord William Paulet will command. The railway authorities adhere to the tariff of last year, viz. to carry volunteers in uniform and under arms to and from any station to Brighton and back at the charge of 1*s.* 6*d.*; and officers, only as first-class passengers, at 5*s.* 6*d.*, return tickets, with the privilege of having special tickets to go down on Saturday, and return by the first train on Tuesday. Officers, or artillery officers, are to be conveyed there and back at a charge of 10*s.* The Brighton Company have extended the privilege of permitting officers travelling with their men to do so at the same fare—viz. 1*s.* 6*d.*

## Provincial News.

WILTSHIRE.—THE ROAD MURDER.—Some weeks since a statement was very generally circulated that another judicial investigation of the murder at Road, in June, 1860, was about to be made. We are informed by a correspondent, who possesses special means of knowing, that the statement had some foundation in fact. The movement originated in a report that certain members of Mr. Kent's former household had at length revealed the secret connected with that memorable crime. This report reached an officer who had previously made an active investigation of the case, and he at once determined to test the truth of the statement and if possible, to proceed with the clue which might then be afforded. The result of these inquiries was that the officer thought himself possessed of sufficient information to commence another investigation, but when the proposition was submitted to the authorities, it was decided that the grounds on which it was based were insufficient to warrant any renewed effort, either publicly or privately, and consequently the proposed inquiry was abandoned.—*Bath Chronicle*

ESSEX.—A TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN AT HOME.—We read in the *Chelmsford Chronicle* that a man named Francis King was apprehended at Thaxted market on suspicion of having in his possession a stolen horse. When questioned the prisoner gave a very unsatisfactory account, first stating that he bought the horse of his father, next that he purchased it of his brother, and ultimately that he had it of his brother-in-law, a farmer, named William Livins, at Weeley Heath. It appears that the horse was stolen on Thursday night from the prisoner's father at Bentley Heath. King is a ticket-of-leave man, having been convicted of horse-stealing, and sentenced to four years' penal servitude; and he returned to Thorpe (where he belongs) only on the 19th of January, his fare having been paid from Portland into Essex. On the 20th of January he drew, by post-office order, 2*l.* received from Portland. Ten days after he received another 2*l.*, and the remainder he would have had to receive at the end of three months, as moneys which had been accumulated to prisoners during the time of penal servitude.

NOTTINGHAM.—ENCOUNTER WITH POACHERS.—A desperate affray between poachers and keepers took place near Newstead Abbey, about eight miles from Nottingham. On the evening of the 27th ult., about ten o'clock, four keepers were out watching on the Newstead Abbey estate, the property of Mr. W. Webb, when they saw a gang of poachers, six or seven in number, setting near. The keepers endeavored to capture some of the men, but the latter, being armed with bludgeons and stones, resisted, and a fierce hand-to-hand fight took place, tremendous blows being given on both sides. The poachers then retreated a short distance, and were followed by the keepers, who again attempted to take some of them prisoners. Another conflict took place, and eventually the keepers unmuzzled their dogs and let them fly at the poachers. The animals fastened on to two of the gang, named Thomas Gelsdorpe and John Hermitage, who were ultimately captured and taken to the Basford police-station. The dogs seized Gelsdorpe by the arm and Hermitage by the hand, very severe wounds being inflicted. Both the prisoners were taken before Lord Belper and the county bench of magistrates at the Shire Hall, Nottingham, on Saturday morning, and remanded, the keepers not being able to appear against them. The remainder of the gang are well known to the police, who are actively engaged in effecting their capture. This makes the seventh poaching affray that has occurred in Nottinghamshire in less than twelve months.

WARWICKSHIRE.—ATTEMPT TO UPSET A RAILWAY TRAIN.—At the Public-office, at Birmingham, a young man named Samuel Balding was charged with having placed a piece of timber on the rails of the Stour Valley line of the London and North-Western Railway with intent to upset a train. This occurred near the Edgbaston Station. Mr. Soars, solicitor, prosecuted for the company. It appeared that about nine o'clock on Wednesday night one of the company's servants saw an engine pass up the main line, and before it had gone 100 yards he heard a crash; on looking out he observed that the engine had passed over and severed asunder a piece of deal timber, which had been placed across one of the rails. When entire it had been about three feet long, eight inches wide, and three thick. There was in it a large iron hook with a chain attached. The officer had seen it lying on a coal heap, near a siding close by, an hour previously. A minute or two after the train passed the prisoner and a companion came out of some works near, and being asked whether they had placed the timber on the rails, they denied it; but being subsequently taxed with having committed the offence, Balding said "he did it to see whether the train would cut it through." He made a similar statement before the magistrate, adding that he had no intention to do harm. The prisoner was committed for trial at the assizes.

## DOUBLE EXECUTION IN DORCHESTER.

CHARLES FOOKS and Alred Preedy were recently executed at Dorchester county gaol, in the presence of an immense assemblage of persons. The first-named culprit had been convicted of the wilful murder of his cousin, Daniel Joseph Stowe, at Walditch, on the 29th of August. The wretched murderer was a farmer occupying the official position of overseer and waywarden at Walditch, a village about a mile from Bridport, the murdered man being his first cousin, and only living about 100 yards away. There had been repeated discussions between them, which led to great animosity, the culprit especially entertaining feelings of strong hostility towards his relative. On the morning of the murder the prisoner was standing at his house door in the village, having a gun in his hand, and his cousin passing by at the time, the culprit took a deliberate aim, and shot poor Stowe in the back of the head. The murderer then attempted suicide, but in vain. When he was taken into custody, and told that his poor victim was dead, he merely replied, "Yes, I suppose he is. He has been teasing me for long. He has made me very nervous for the last month." The defence set up was insanity, but that failed to convince the jury. The other murderer, Alred Preedy, was of a far different class. He was only twenty years of age and while at Portland prison, undergoing a sentence of penal servitude, murdered Charles Evans, one of the warders. At the trial the prisoner fought and kicked to such an extent as to necessitate his being placed in irons, his howling, screaming, and execrations delaying the proceedings for upwards of two hours. This conduct was, as supposed, to support the theory of his insanity. Since his conviction and condemnation he has behaved himself with great bravado, but ultimately was brought to a better frame of mind. Shortly before the time appointed, Calcraft, the executioner, performed his task of pinning the two culprits, in the presence of the under-sheriff, the governor of the gaol, Mr. J. V. D. Lawrence; the chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Watson, and the other gaol officials. The demeanour of both the wretched men was quiet, and they appeared very contrite. A few minutes after the scaffold had been reached, the bolt was withdrawn, and though both struggled violently, their sufferings were but of short duration. The concourse of people was quite orderly.

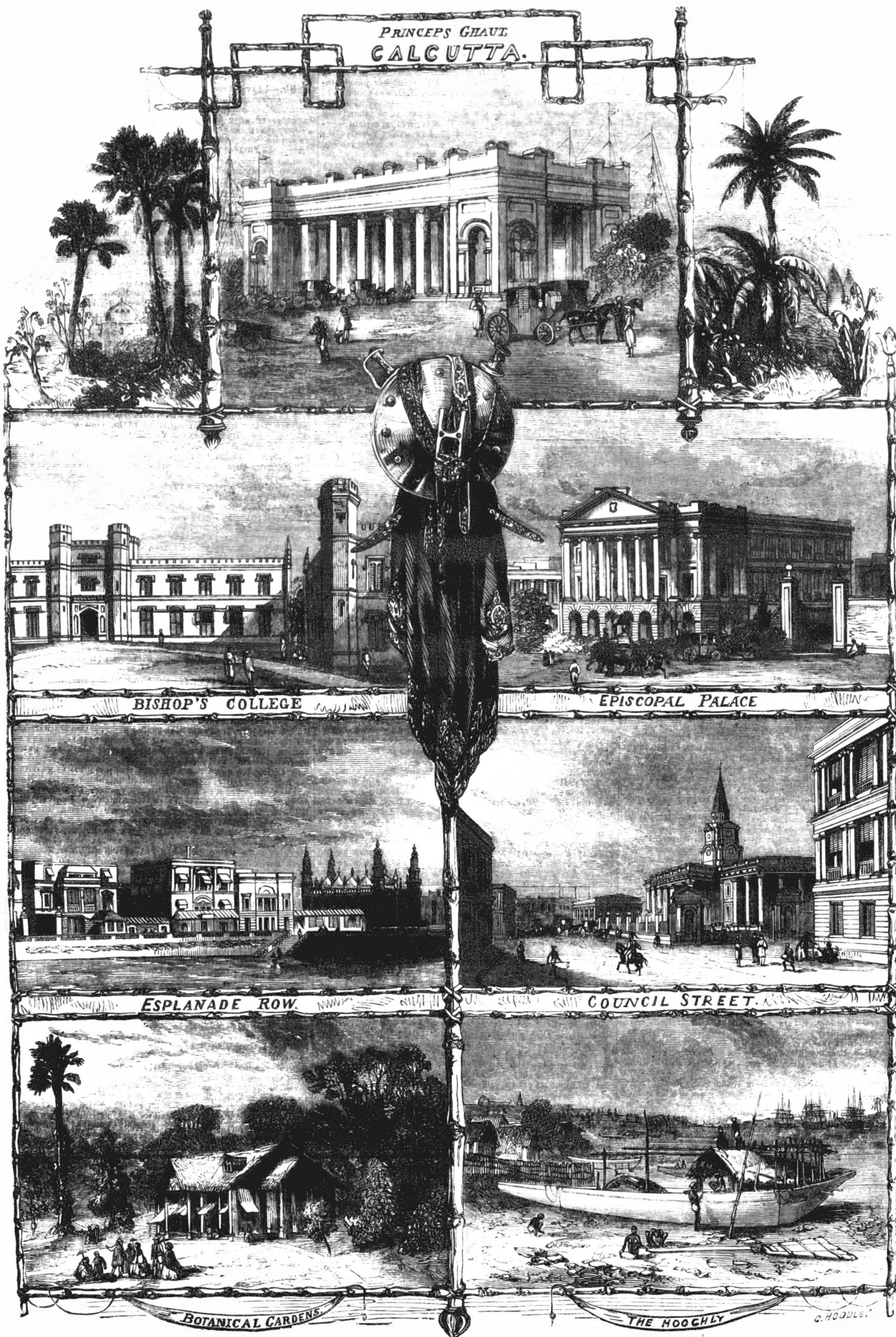
LORD FBURY has placed a notice on the order-book of the House of Lords that after the recess he would move that where the population amounts to 10,000, livings be augmented to 300*l.* a year.

## CAPTURE OF AN ENGLISH STEAMER BY THE FEDERALS.

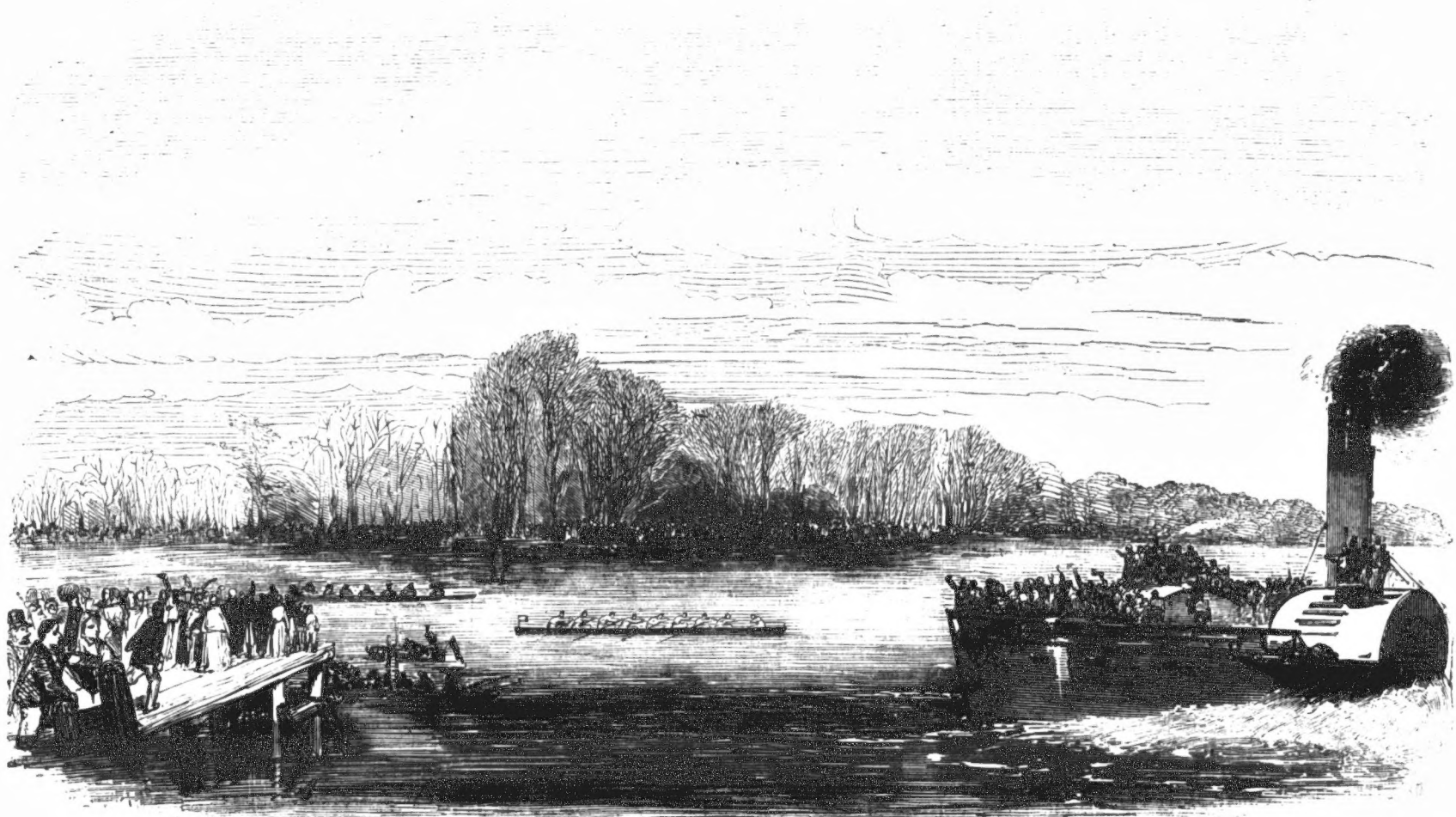
THE following is from Lloyd's agent at Florida:—

"Key West, Florida, March, 1863.  
"Sir,—I have to report for the information of the committee that the screw steamship *Peterhoff*, Captain S. Jarman, left Falmouth for St. Thomas and Matamoros on the evening of the 27th of January, and after four and a half days of rough weather and a heavy sea in the Channel and Bay of Biscay, the remainder of the voyage was without particular incident until the morning of Friday, the 20th of February, when we were boarded by a boat from a small schooner under the Dutch flag, which we took to be a pilot boat, but proved to be otherwise. Shortly after we observed a steamer approaching us, which, when she got near, hoisted the United States' flag. The *Peterhoff* had the British ensign flying, and was proceeding in her course for the harbour of St. Thomas. Close to the shore of St. John's Island, the United States' steamer fired a blank charge, and then a shotted gun. The shot passed the *Peterhoff*'s bow some distance ahead. We had no sails set at the time, but the engine was immediately stopped. A boat from the United States' steamer boarded us while in Danish waters. The boarding officer said he came from the United States' steamer *Alabama*. He examined the *Peterhoff*'s papers, and allowed her to proceed, declining to endorse his visit and examination, on the plea that he had no authority to do so. The *Peterhoff* remained in St. Thomas's harbour, for the purpose of completing her supply of coal, till about noon of the 25th of February. During her stay, Admiral Wilkes, of Trent notoriety, arrived in harbour with the United States' steamer *Wachusett* and *Onondaga* and declared publicly that the *Alabama* should have made a prize of the *Peterhoff*. In going out of harbour it was found that the engine was disabled, and the ship stood out under easy sail. Outside we saw the United States' steamer *Vanderbilt* coming up under steam. She exchanged signals with the admiral inside, and, as we heard afterwards, was ordered to follow and overhaul us. Between one and two p.m. she overtook and ordered the *Peterhoff* to be hoisted. At two p.m. a boat boarded us, the officer remaining below about three-quarters of an hour examining the ship's papers. He left for the *Vanderbilt*, directing the *Peterhoff* to be kept hoisted till his return, which was about half-past three p.m., when he stated that her papers were not quite satisfactory, and requested Captain Jarman to go on board the *Vanderbilt* with the ship's papers, &c., saying that he was authorized to say that if Captain Jarman refused an armed boat's crew would be sent to take him by force. Captain Jarman said he held a commission in the Royal Naval Reserve, and had in charge her Majesty's mail for Matamoros; that he would not leave his ship, especially after the threat which had been held out, but they were welcome to come on board, examine the papers, and search the ship. He repeated this on deck, in the presence of myself and the other six passengers, who all protested as well as myself against his leaving the ship. The boat left, Captain Jarman assuring the officer in charge that his papers were open to the inspection of any officer sent from the *Vanderbilt*, but that he would not allow them to be taken, nor would he leave his ship with them unless compelled by force to do so. At four p.m. we were boarded by two armed boats from the *Vanderbilt*, and Lieutenant Alexander, United States' navy, took temporary charge of the *Peterhoff* till the *Vanderbilt* could communicate with St. Thomas. Captain Jarman ordered the mate, Mr. Bound, to haul down the ensign, but was prevented from doing so by Lieutenant Alexander, who ordered it to be kept flying. One lieutenant, one master's mate, two engineers, and twenty-one armed men were placed on board. One man was sent to the wheel, and a United States' engineer took possession of the engine room. The *Vanderbilt* left us, and immediately steamed back to St. Thomas. Our crew had to stop work, and our engineers to discontinue their examination of our disabled machinery. At 7*h.* 5*m.*, St. Thomas time, Lieutenant Alexander ordered Captain Jarman, his mate, and all the passengers to go down to the cabin and to remain there. An armed sentry was placed on guard over us. He said he hoped he would not keep us long there. No one but the steward was permitted to go out of the cabins without asking permission through the sentry. Nine p.m.—Again boarded by a boat from the *Vanderbilt*. Officer came down stairs into the cabin to deliver a message from Captain Baldwin, United States' navy, to Captain Jarman to give up his papers, that they might be sent on board with them. Captain Jarman said he would not give up his papers to any one but the British consul, or to his order; that he would not give them up to be taken out of the ship, nor would he leave her himself unless compelled by force to do so; that they were all at his service to be examined on board the *Peterhoff*, and that Captain Baldwin might send him or any number of officers to make the examination. 9.50 p.m.—Boat came again from the *Vanderbilt*—officer with Captain Baldwin's compliments, and wishes to have the papers of the ship. Captain Jarman declined to let them go out of the vessel, when the officer, whom we afterwards ascertained to be Lieutenant Lewis, United States' Navy, took possession of the *Peterhoff* in the name of the United States, and declared that Captain Jarman was no longer in command, and that he and all the passengers were to remain confined to the cabin. Another officer was sent down to demand that all arms in possession of Captain Jarman and passengers should be given up, threatening search in case of refusal. Accordingly, several pistols and knives were given up, and sent on board the *Vanderbilt*. About 11 p.m. Captain Jarman wrote Captain Baldwin that he considered the capture of the *Peterhoff* to be an illegal act, as her papers had been examined and passed by the *Alabama* a few days previously, and that, as he had her Majesty's mails for Matamoros on board, he requested that, to avoid delay in their delivery, Captain Baldwin would deliver them to her Majesty's consul at St. Thomas, so that he might send them on. At ten minutes past midnight, an officer boarded with a verbal message from Captain Baldwin, who sent his compliments and that he did not feel authorized to take any part of the freight out of the ship. Next morning, the 26th of February, the *Vanderbilt* left us, and the *Peterhoff* made sail for Key West, in charge of the prize officers and crew. Our voyage since has been without any incident worthy of record, except we were allowed to go on deck, four of us at a time, for the benefit of the open air, our liberty, however, being restricted to the after part of the ship, and an armed marine was stationed night and day at the cabin door. I have thus far narrated the voyage of the *Peterhoff*, which vessel, loaded with goods not contraband of war and having had her papers examined and passed in London, Plymouth, and Falmouth, has been fired at and overhauled in Danish waters by the United States' steamer *Alabama*, by which vessel her papers were passed. On leaving St. Thomas she had the certificate of Acting Consul Mr. Hall, nevertheless was overhauled just outside the port by the United States' steamer *Vanderbilt*. I have learnt from Mr. Lewis, the prize captain, that Captain Baldwin wished to let her go, but was compelled to take possession by express orders from an Admiral Wilkes. Thus, by the arbitrary conduct of this individual, a British ship proceeding from a British port to a neutral with a proper cargo has been seized, and her crew removed, by superior force, the officers and seven passengers deprived of their liberty for ten days and guarded by armed men. I shall in a subsequent letter advise you of what takes place at Key West, having written so far in anticipation.  
\*S. J. REIGATE.

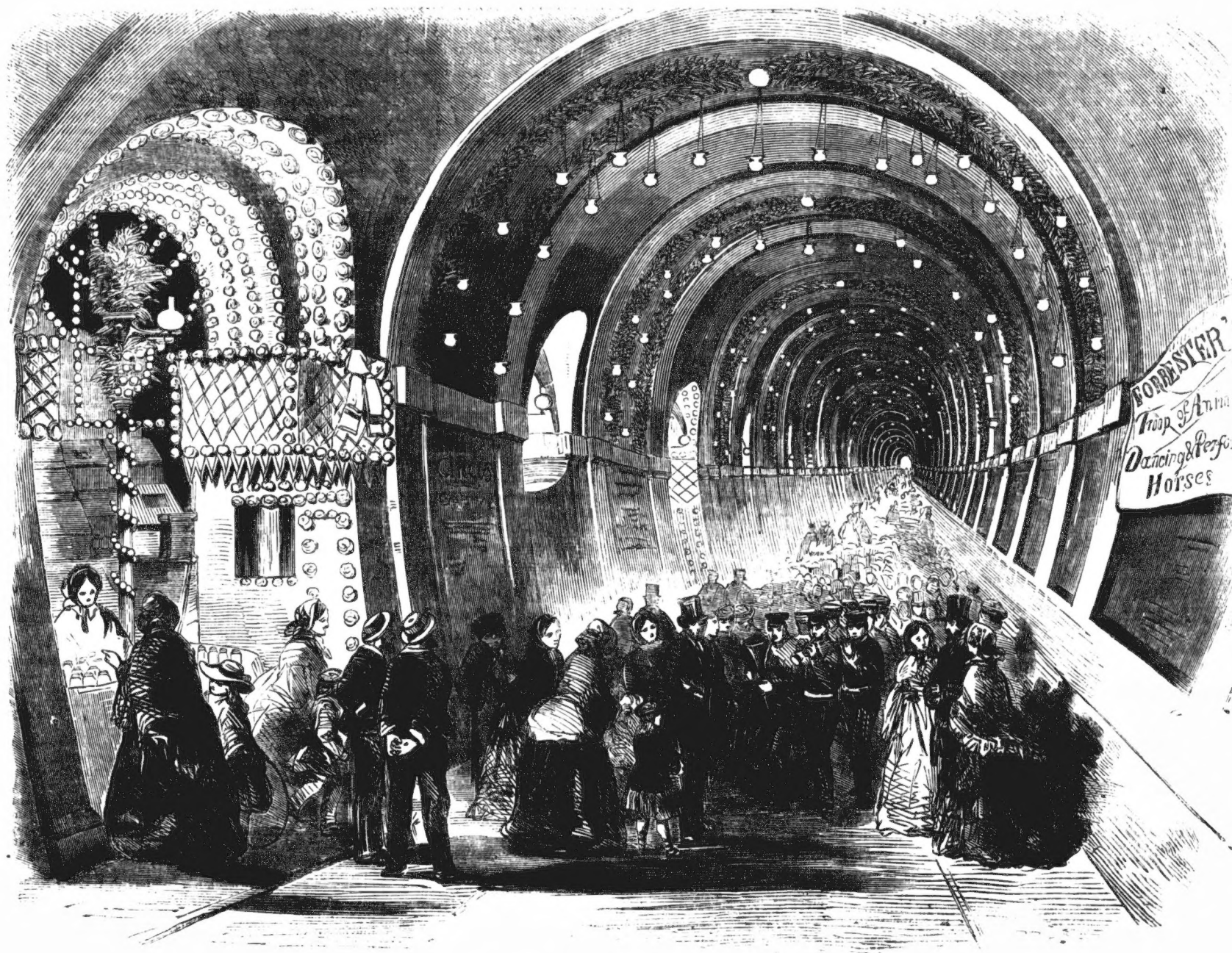








THE UNIVERSITY BOAT-RACE.—(See page 413.)



THE THAMES TUNNEL.—(See page 406.)



## The Court.

The following is the address of congratulation to the Queen from the Corporation of London, which was presented to her Majesty at Windsor Castle:—

"Most Gracious Sovereign.—We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, approach the throne with feelings of devoted loyalty to your Majesty's person and Government to offer our humble but cordial congratulations on the marriage of his royal highness the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alexandra of Denmark. Under your Majesty's enlightened rule we have enjoyed, for upwards of a quarter of a century, an amount of happiness and prosperity almost unexampled in the history of nations, and we cannot, therefore, but rejoice in the event which is likely to give increased stability to your Majesty's illustrious house. That the blessing of Almighty God may rest on the marriage, that it may prove a solace to your Majesty under your present cares, and that it may add to the happiness of all the members of your Majesty's household, is our fervent prayer."

The Queen read the subjoined reply:—

"I thank you very sincerely for your loyal and affectionate address. I am truly sensible of the gratifying proofs of loyalty and attachment to myself and the royal family which have been exhibited by the citizens of London, not less in their deep sympathy in my heavy grief than on the occasion of the marriage of the Prince of Wales. I earnestly pray that this event, in which all classes of my subjects have shown so warm an interest, will conduce not only to the happiness of my family, but to the welfare of my faithful and attached people."

The Queen, Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, and Prince Leopold, and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, attended divine service on Sunday morning in the private chapel. The Rev. Lord Writchesley Russell preached the sermon.

Shortly after the accouchement of the Princess Alice of Hesse her Majesty will leave Windsor for Osborne. The Queen will return to Windsor in May, and remain at the castle until the close of the session of parliament; and in the autumn her Majesty will visit Germany.—*Court Journal*

On Sunday their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales attended divine service at the parish church of Sandringham. The Rev. G. Moxon officiated. A large number of persons from London and other places round Sandringham went to Sandringham Church to gratify their curiosity; and the church was not only filled to its utmost capacity, but as many as 200 were left standing outside, and through these their royal highnesses and their attendants had to make their way.

### TREASURE TROVE.

An inquest of a most unusual character was recently held by Mr. N. P. Kell, the coroner for the rape of Hastings, and a jury, touching the finding and discovery of certain bars and pieces of gold in the parish of Moulfield, in the county of Sussex. Mr. H. R. Reynolds, solicitor to the Treasury, with whom were two other solicitors, attended to watch the inquiry on the part of the Crown, and Mr. W. Savery appeared on behalf of two persons supposed to be concerned in the inquiry. The following are the facts elucidated in the course of a lengthy investigation:—On the 12th of January last, William Butchers, a labourer, in the employ of Mr. Thomas Adams, a farmer of Moulfield, while ploughing, turned up, about a foot from the surface of the ground, what he took to be a quantity of old brass, connected by a series of links or bars, and extending about a yard in length. Each bar was about an inch and a-half long, and an inch wide, and at each end of the chain was a sort of trumpet. Butchers, on weighing this metal, found it was a little over 11lb., and he sold it as old brass to a man named Silas Thomas, for 3s. Thomas, in his turn, sold it to his brother-in-law, Stephen Willett, a cab-driver at Hastings, but who had at one time been a Californian gold-digger, and at once recognised the metal as solid gold. Shortly afterwards suspicion was excited, from the fact that both Willett and Thomas appeared to have suddenly come into the possession of an unusually large amount of money; and, from statements that Willett himself made, the police were induced to institute inquiries in the matter. Willett was then taken into custody, and examined before the magistrates at the Battle Petty Sessions on Tuesday, the 24th of February, on the charge of having illegally received a quantity of gold, and refusing to account for its disposal. He was remanded till the following Saturday, and then discharged from custody, it appearing that the magistrates had no jurisdiction in the matter, the power of making such an investigation being vested, according to an old statute (4th Edward I.), in the coroner, and hence the present inquest. Meanwhile, before it was commenced, the lord of the manor (Mr. E. C. Egerton, M.P.), had communicated with her Majesty's Treasury, and they instructed Mr. Reynolds to investigate the mysterious affair. A London detective was set to work, and as a preliminary step, he went to the bank of the Messrs. Beeching and Hastings, and there ascertained that, on the 24th of February, Thomas and Willett had gone to the bank together with 300*l.* in Bank of England notes, and that the latter had opened an account there. Fortunately, the precaution of writing the name of Silas Thomas on one of the notes had been taken, and by this means they were traced back to the Bank of England. Continuing his researches, the detective succeeded in tracing the notes to the bank of the Messrs. Glyn, where he learnt that they had been given on the 23rd of January in payment of a check drawn by Messrs. Brown, the gold refiners in Chesapeake, which check, it was further ascertained, had been given in payment of a sum of 529*l.* to a person who had given the name of Stephen Willett, for 153 ounces of gold in a solid state that had been delivered by him. A description of this gold having been requested, it was found to correspond exactly with three bars which had subsequently been found in the field, and which were produced at the inquest. The jury, at the end of the inquiry, which lasted upwards of five hours, returned a verdict to the effect that certain pieces of old gold, to the weight of 11lb., or thereabouts, and of the value of upwards of 530*l.*, had been found in the field on the day named; that the owner or owners were not known; that the said pieces of gold, at the time of finding, and afterwards, were the property of the Queen, and that William Butchers, Silas Thomas, and Stephen Willett concealed the finding of the same from the Queen and the coroner. The purposes of the inquest having been served, it is understood that ulterior proceedings will be taken against the persons who have thus concealed the finding of this valuable treasure trove and appropriated it to their own use. The three bars of gold which have since been found have been examined by several antiquaries, and it is believed that they must have been in the field for nearly 2,000 years. Similar bars which were found in Wales are preserved in the British Museum, and it is supposed were ornaments worn by the ancient Celtic kings. The extraordinary circumstances attending the discovery, as may be supposed, have caused great excitement in the neighbourhood.

It is said that the Sultan intends to visit France and England about the middle of the spring.

## BOW BELLS.

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF GENERAL LITERATURE.

No. 22, for Wednesday, April 8, 1863.

CONTAINS:—

THE QUEEN'S MUSKETEERS: A Tale of the Days of Charles the Second. Illustrated.  
Picturesque Sketches.—The Prince of Wales' Estate, Norfolk. Illustrated.  
Adventures, National Customs, and Curious Facts.—A Northern Shipwreck. A Strange Incident. A Snake Adventure. A Beautiful Incident.  
The Fine Arts.—Christchurch Gate, Canterbury.  
Our Portrait Gallery.—Lord Ranelagh.  
The Ladies' Page.—The Work-table. The Toilette, and Ladies' Guide.  
London: J. DICKS, 313, Strand, and all Booksellers in the United Kingdom.

### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

D.	D.	ANNIVERSARIES.	H. W.	L. B.
			A. M.	P. M.
4	S	Easter Sunday ... ..	2 6	2 25
5	S	Easter Monday ... ..	2 40	3 0
6	M	Easter Tuesday, Prince Leopold born 1853 ... ..	3 15	3 35
7	T	...	3 55	4 15
8	W	...	4 30	4 50
9	T	...	5 15	5 40
10	F	...	6 5	6 30

MOON'S CHANGES.—Full Moon, 4th, 4h. 9m. p.m.  
Easter Sunday Lessons.

MORNING.

Exodus 12; Romans 6.

EVENING.

Exodus 14; Acts 2, to verse 22.

### NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

Publishers will much oblige by forwarding to us the titles of forthcoming publications; and any books they may wish noticed should be sent early in the week, addressed to the Editor of the "Illustrated Weekly News," 35, Wellington-street, Strand, London, when they will be noticed in our next.

### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

\*All communications for the Editor must contain name and address. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned.

A TRAVELLER.—The Cathedral of Strasbourg was erected by a lodge of Freemasons, who gained such high reputation by the work that the German lodge established in Russia, Swabia, Bavaria, Franconia, Savoy, &c., acknowledged it as their head by a solemn act passed at Katschub in 1468. The act was confirmed forty years afterwards by a diploma granted by the Emperor Maximilian.

EMMA DUDLEY.—Mozart was born in the year 1756, at Salzburg, in Austria. He visited England in 1784, and remained in this country till the following year. He died at the early age of thirty-six.

A Z.—Mother-o-pearl is the interior lamina or scales of the shell of various fish living in the Indian seas. The pearl-oyster, as it is called, exhibits the most beautifully variegated colours of mother-o-pearl.

A YOUTH.—Skating does not appear to have been practised by the ancients. There is every reason to believe that it is a modern invention, which originated in Holland, where it was practised, not only as a healthful exercise, but as a useful and expeditious mode of travelling in winter, when the seas and canals are frozen over. In England, skating seems to have been introduced as early as the twelfth century.

A WORLD-WISE CHEMIST.—An important plan for improving chemical nomenclature was introduced in 1787 by the French chemists, Lavoisier, Berthollet, and Fourcroy. This plan was founded on the excellent idea of calling simple substances by names which would indicate their most characteristic properties, and of deriving the names of compounds from the elementary parts of which they are composed. The adoption of this new nomenclature, which soon became general, enhanced the precision of chemical science, and greatly assisted in diffusing the important truths of which it is composed.

## THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.

SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1863.

REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

It speaks something for the progress which good sense has made, even in the precincts of Courts, that a throne has gone a-begging for more than three months. The conviction has seemingly forced its way into those German princely families which were, not long ago, hotbeds of absolutism, that a King is not invested, by the mere possession of a sceptre, with all the qualities required to govern a people. There are at least twenty German princes who might have had the Greek kingship for the asking. Earl Russell offered it to three, and would have been only too glad to have received a dozen applications, supported by good testimonials. But their royal and serene highnesses felt that they had not the stuff in them for the establishment of a dynasty upon a foreign soil, and preferred their quiet jog-trot life in some small German town to the troublesome sovereignty over a million Greeks. Sensible as this indifference has been, it has quite nonplussed the diplomatists of Europe. Earl Russell seems, for instance, to have supposed that candidates would be as plentiful as blackberries. He fancied that a member of the Russian royal family would be eager for a throne which the cadets of the pettiest German houses have contemptuously refused. After much disappointment he has at last found a candidate. If the King of Denmark and the Danish people do not object, on the ground that they may themselves want him for a Sovereign, if the great Powers do not put a veto upon his nomination, and, last and not least, if the Greeks themselves are agreeable, Prince William of Denmark, the brother of the Princess of Wales, will be the tenant of the palaces and other royal premises which Otto of Bavaria quitted so very abruptly. The prince himself is a sailor boy of seventeen, and we may fairly assume that his opinion was the very last taken in the matter. His guardians have answered for him, and he will, doubtless, dutifully accept their choice of a career. Earl Russell is therefore safe from a most mortifying repudiation. The recommendation may be made with the full assurance that the nominee will take the throne. Come what issue may, too, Earl Russell will be able to wash his hands of the business. If the great Powers should object to the candidate, he can say to the Greeks, "I have done what I could for you. Now look out for yourselves." If they should venture to object he can denounce their ingratitude, and bid them shift for themselves. There is not, however, very much reason to fear that any difficulty of this sort will interfere with the prince's election. Russia would not, under ordinary circumstances, be disposed to

view such a candidature with any satisfaction; she would insist that Prince William, by the marriage of his sister to the heir to the English throne, became too closely allied to the English royal family, and the assertion would have great weight after the enforced renunciation of the Duke of Leuchtenberg. But Russia, it is said, has been made safe. The Princess Dagmar, sister of Prince William, is, we are assured, to be married to the Czar's son, Nicholas. In that case the Prince will be quite as closely connected with Russia as with England. A King recommended by England and Russia must be accepted at once. But it is not likely that the Greeks will be at all disposed to complain of the choice. Prince William has many great recommendations. In the first place, he brings, as they fancy, the Ionian Islands with him; in the next, he will enjoy the protection and aid of England and Russia; then he is a minor, and must for some time be under the control of the Chambers; moreover, he has merit which will appeal to their sympathies.

There need seem to have passed for arguing about the desirableness of emigration to certain of our colonies for a portion of our cotton operatives. The evils of continuous charity as a means of subsistence for a million of persons capable of labour are so indubitable, and other modes of maintenance are so undeniably at our command, that we may assume public opinion to be in favour of the emigration of as many of the duly qualified people of Lancashire as can be safely provided for in our principal colonies. The question "What shall be done?" may be regarded as answered. The next question is, "How to do it?"

Nothing can be more interesting just now than to pass round among the sorely tried people of our manufacturing districts, and among their anxious and sympathising friends, and perceive how the idea is working. It has leavened no small portion of the mass; but the movement is sadly ineffectual at present. There is so much trouble and helplessness in it that it really seems as if he who should set in clear order the requisite information, and the actual facts, so as to enable those who could act together to form a junction, would be the greatest benefactor of his country at the present hour. We must unquestionably have a monied association at home, if emigration is to be the relief to our manufacturing districts that we need, and must obtain. Instead of wasting our money in feeding in idleness many more people than the cotton manufacture could maintain, if it were open to revival from this moment, it is the merest common sense to spend whatever is necessary for the conveyance to a new land of those who desire, and are fitted, to go. Our readers have observed the scruple which has prevented the application of the relief fund to the unit (at 3*l.* a head) of persons who would at that cost be taken off the relief list for ever; and no doubt most of us have felt that such an outlay would be the cheapest charity of the time. For our part, we cannot conceive of anything plainer than the course before us—supposing there is no defect in the evidence of the state of the labour market in our chief colonies. There is plenty of money afloat at present—enough to lend to a dozen foreign people, and to invest in a hundred schemes at home. Why do we not lend to our emigrants, so much as will enable them to go to the colonies, and take possession of the industrial possibilities open for them there? India cannot spare her coolies, for she is short-handed at home. The colonists do not like the Chinamen; and they are quite right, as long as they can get comrades of their own race, and language, and faith, and mind and manners. Let the liberality of the Colonial Governments be met by the enterprise of British capitalists, and everybody will be helped, and nobody hurt. Men of business can have no difficulty in devising and securing the repayment of their advances to the emigrants, whether out of their wages in the labour market, or as the servants, or the tenants, of the capitalists, who enable them to go. If such a scheme were set on foot, by men of adequate credit and character, it might prepare for the total retrieval of Lancashire whenever the prices of cotton and cotton fabrics become equalized, so as to enable the manufacture to resume its course. Every good and wise citizen will look well, however silently, at the alternative.

### THE DESCENT FROM THE CROSS.

At this season of the year, the illustration on page 408 of "The Descent of the Saviour from the Cross," will be a welcome picture to the many thousands of families by whom our journal is weekly received.

### THAMES TUNNEL FAIR.

ACCORDING to annual custom, the fair in the Thames Tunnel, held to commemorate its opening, took place this year, as is represented in page 405.

THE RACCOON.—Prince Alfred having been pronounced convalescent, is travelling homewards by easy stages, *via* Marseilles. The Raccoon was originally intended, as announced by us, to proceed from England to Malta to convey the Prince to this country, but for some reason which has not yet been made public, the Admiralty decided upon ordering Count Gleichen to take his ship to the West Indies. We know not what may have been the cause given by the count to induce their lordships to arrive at so sudden, and therefore, to very many persons, an unexpected and disappointing decision. The offence must have been of a serious character to induce "my lords" to visit not only the captain, but the officers and crew, with so severe a mark of their displeasure, as for months past it has been quite understood that the Raccoon had been, at the national cost, fitted up in a manner adapted to the receipt of a Prince of the blood, and we were, moreover, assured that the intended shipmates of his royal highness had all been selected with great care, both in reference to their social and professional qualities; and now, without a reason assigned, the ship is hurried off, certainly not at the most favourable season of the year, to an unhealthy station. If Count Gleichen has given offence, why not have superseded him? Would Captains Brown, Smith, Jones, or Robinson have been so tenderly handled by the Admiralty? The public know nothing of Count Gleichen beyond the fact that he sought to enter the service, and condescended to receive the pay allotted to the rank which he has reached with a rapidity unknown to the large majority of native born officers. Perhaps some independent member of the house will question Lord Clarence Paget on this subject, as it is one which possesses much interest to the royal navy.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.



## SINGULAR TRIAL FOR ALLEGED POISONING.

At the Lewes assizes, Kate Richardson, 18, a good-looking young woman, was charged with feloniously attempting to administer a large quantity of deadly poison, called corrosive sublimate, to William Halstead, with intent to murder him, or to cause him grievous bodily injury.

There was a second indictment against the prisoner, charging her with a similar offence upon Martha Halstead.

Mr. Russell conducted the prosecution. The prisoner was defended by Mr. Barrow.

The circumstances under which this charge was preferred against the prisoner were of a very extraordinary character. It appeared that the prosecutor, who is an independent gentleman, lived with his mother, who was the prosecutrix in the second indictment, at New Fishbourne, near Chichester, and the prisoner was in their employment as domestic servant, the household being composed of these three persons only. A short time before the transaction took place that was the subject of inquiry, it seemed that Mrs. Halstead had complained to the prisoner of soldiers coming to the house to visit her, and she had given her warning to leave; but the prisoner appeared willing to do so, and there had not been the least angry feeling apparently entertained on her part, although the dismissal appeared to be the only motive that could be assigned for the commission of the diabolical act imputed to her. The alleged offence was represented to have been committed on the 18th of February; and it appeared that on that day Mr. Halstead and his mother sat down to dinner at the usual hour, about two o'clock, and the prisoner brought up some beer, of which one barrel only was on tap in the house, in a jug. Mr. Halstead poured out some of the beer in a glass, and he observed that it was of a very peculiar colour, and that there was a great deal of froth. He placed it to his mouth and drank a very small quantity, not more than half a tea-spoonful, and he immediately felt a burning sensation in the mouth and throat; and suspecting that something had been placed in the beer, he went down into the kitchen, where the prisoner was having her dinner, and asked her if she had put anything into the beer that she had taken up for the dinner, and she replied that she had not put anything into the beer. He then asked her if she had any vitriol or any poison in the house, and the reply she made was, "Why should I poison you? We have never had any quarrel." The prosecutor then took a portion of the beer that was in the jug to Mr. Reynolds, a chemist at Chichester, and he made a cursory examination of it, the result of which was to induce him to come to the conclusion that it contained corrosive sublimate or acetate of lead. The prosecutor returned home, and it appeared that he suffered from diarrhoea and a burning sensation in the mouth and throat until eleven o'clock at night; and his mother, who had taken even a smaller quantity of the beer than himself, also suffered from several hours from the same symptoms. It seemed that although the prosecutor felt certain that some poisonous ingredient had been placed in the beer, he could not bring himself to believe that it had been wilfully placed there by the prisoner, and he was at first unwilling to prefer any charge against her, and contented himself with discharging the prisoner from his service. The county police had, however, received information during the interval of what had occurred, and on the 3rd of March a constable belonging to that force went to the residence of the prosecutor, and in the privacy that was appropriated to the servants he found a bottle labelled, "Lotion—poison;" and it turned out that this bottle had contained a preparation of corrosive sublimate. The prosecutor and his mother proved that they knew nothing about the bottle and the case on the part of the prosecution was that no one but the prisoner could have placed it where it was found. Upon the discovery being made, a portion of the beer in the jug, which had been carefully placed aside by the prosecutor, was sent up to Dr. Letheby, who made an analysis, the result of which was to show that it contained a very large quantity of corrosive sublimate, sufficient in his opinion to have caused the death of many persons. The prisoner was then taken into custody, but she seemed to have all along declared her entire innocence of the crime of which she was accused, and there was no evidence to show that she had the slightest malice either against the prosecutor or his mother, both of whom stated that they considered her to be a good tempered well behaved girl, and that the only complaint they had ever made of her conduct was, that occasionally some soldiers from Chichester used to come to see her, and that they objected to this proceeding. In the course of the case the constable Jordan, who had taken up the inquiry, was questioned as to the parties from whom he had received the information which led him to interfere, and he at first refused to answer the question, stating that he did so by the orders of his superior officer; but upon the Lord Chief Justice telling him that he must answer the question, he said that he first received the information that something had happened at the prosecutor's house from two little girls who lived in the neighbourhood.

The defence was that the evidence had failed altogether to establish either that the prisoner placed the poisonous ingredient in the beer, or that she had any intention to injure the prosecutor or his mother; and it was urged that, on the contrary, there was an entire absence of any evidence that would justify the jury in coming to either of these conclusions. The jury were also reminded that there was nothing to show that the prisoner had ever had such an article as corrosive sublimate in her possession, and that the bottle might very easily have been thrown in the place where it was found by some other person.

The Lord Chief Justice, in summing up, said that it appeared to him that if the persons who had originally given the information to the policeman had been brought forward as witnesses, they might have given evidence that would have been very important. He then observed that there was certainly an entire absence of motive on the part of the prisoner for the commission of such a crime; and with regard to the bottle containing the poison, it was rather a remarkable circumstance that as this bottle had evidently been furnished from a chemist's shop, by the label, to some person who required the contents as a lotion, there was no evidence that the prisoner had any ailment that required such a remedy.

The jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty." The other indictment was abandoned, and the prisoner was ordered to be discharged.

In the metropolis police district, in the year ending the 25th March last, 796 convictions of persons for using false or unjust weights, measures, or balances, took place.

THE TIMES, May 7th, speaking of Benson's watches in the Exhibition, says:—"Undoubtedly, however, the finest show in this respect is made by Benson, who offered prizes for designs for watch-cases at the South Kensington Museum, and who by this means has secured some of the most exquisite ornamental details for watch-cases that are shown in the building." Chronometer, duplex, lever, horizontal, repeaters, centre seconds, keyless, split seconds, and every description of watch, from the plainest to the highest quality of which the art is at present capable, and adapted to all climates. Benson's Illustrated Pamphlet on Watches (free by post for two stamps) contains a short history of watchmaking, with descriptions and prices. It acts as a guide in the purchase of a watch, and enables those who live in Scotland, Ireland, Wales, the Colonies, India, or any other part of the world, to select a watch, and have it sent free by post. J. W. Benson, Prize Medallist, 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, London.—Established 1749.—[Advt.]

## TRIAL FOR WIFE MURDER.

LEVI TAYLOR, a youth of eighteen, was indicted, at the Liverpool assizes, for the murder of his wife, Mary Ann Taylor, on the 31st January last, in Manchester.

Mr. Sowler, who opened the case for the prosecution, said that this was one of the most melancholy cases of murder which had ever been brought before the notice of a jury; but if he proved the facts laid down in his instructions there could be no doubt as to the conclusion which the jury would form. It was the case of a young man of eighteen, who, up to a particular day, had lived respectably and comfortably with his mother at Failsworth, but who one Saturday afternoon in October last left that place to spend his half holiday in Manchester. There he met with the deceased, an abandoned woman, who persuaded him to go with her. He did so, and unhappily fell in love with her. His friends remonstrated with him several times, but in spite of their remonstrances after the lapse of a few weeks he married the girl, and took her home. He hoped, no doubt, to induce her to abandon her evil courses, but after staying for a short time with her husband at Failsworth, she deserted him, went back to Manchester, and resorted to her old haunts. Taylor followed her from time to time, and did all he could to reclaim her, but unfortunately her moral character was too far gone. On the 27th January the deceased entered the service of a person named Schofield, who kept a part beerhouse and a part disorderly house, called the Jolly Hatters, in Shudehill, Manchester. The prisoner discovered this, and followed his wife to Schofield's, where he saw her on the 28th, on the 29th, on the 30th, and finally on Saturday, the 31st. Shortly after two o'clock on the afternoon of the 31st, the deceased, the prisoner, and several other persons were assembled in the tap-room. Taylor asked a female friend of the deceased, who was present, to play on the organ. This led to drink being called for, and some little dispute took place between the deceased and the prisoner in consequence of his not ordering any liquor for her. After this he did. Subsequently Taylor said he must go by a train at half-past four, and he asked his wife to leave the room and go up stairs with him for the purpose of taking leave. When they got up stairs the prisoner induced the deceased to lie down upon one of the beds, and she had scarcely done so when he put his hand under her chin, and taking out a knife which he had ready in his pocket, he cut her throat. As soon as this was done she managed to get off the bed and out of the room. She went down stairs, and into a room where the landlord was lying upon a sofa. She tried to speak, but could not do so. About the same time the prisoner presented himself to the landlord, and asked leave to go into the yard to wash his hands. His hands were covered with blood. The woman was conveyed to the infirmary, where she died almost immediately. A knife, covered with blood, was afterwards found in an outhouse in the yard. In fact, when apprehended, the prisoner told the officer that he had gone into the bedroom with the determination of putting an end to his wife's life, even if he should swing for it, and that if the officer would search a particular portion of the yard at Schofield's house, he would find the knife with which the deed had been executed. The evidence of the surgeon would leave no doubt as to the cause of death, as the internal jugular arteries had been cut through.

Evidence having been given in support of the above facts, the jury, after consulting for about ten minutes, returned a verdict of "Guilty," with a recommendation to mercy.

His lordship passed sentence of death in the usual form, and the prisoner, who had become insensible, was carried below by two officers.

## MURDER OF A SWEETHEART.

At Warwick Assizes, Henry Cartier, aged 20, brass founder, was placed at the bar, charged with the wilful murder of his sweetheart, Alice Hinkley, on the 4th of December last, in Bissell-street, Birmingham. Prisoner pleaded "Not guilty" in a firm voice.

Mr. Adams prosecuted, and Mr. Elers defended the prisoner.

The facts of the case were these. The deceased was a young woman who had lived with her grandmother in Artoun's-buildings, Bissell-street, Birmingham. On the night of December 4th, deceased was seen by her grandmother standing at the corner of the court, about half-past ten o'clock, talking to the prisoner. No notice was taken of that circumstance by her, as she knew that the parties were "keeping company." The grandmother spoke to the deceased, and passed on to an adjoining house, where she had scarcely been five minutes when she heard the report of a pistol in the direction she had left the prisoner and deceased together. She immediately hurried to the end of the court, where she found her granddaughter lying on the pavement dead from the effects of a pistol shot wound. About a minute before a woman named Mary Cowrie saw the deceased and the prisoner in conversation together at the end of the court, and as she passed by them she said to the unfortunate deceased, "You had better go in, Alice, you have got a cold;" to which she replied, "I have not been here a minute." Upon this Cowrie walked on, but before she had gone many yards she heard the prisoner say, "Do you mean it?" and the deceased rejoined, "Yes, I will," or "Yes, I do." The words were scarcely uttered when Cowrie heard a pistol fired. She returned to the end of the court, where she found the deceased lying on the ground dead, and the prisoner was gone. Between two and three hours after this had occurred, the prisoner, governed by some irresistible impulse, returned to the court, and endeavoured to enter the house where his victim lay dead. On the afternoon of the 4th of December last, the prisoner bought a double-barrelled pistol and some conical and spherical balls at a shop in Birmingham, where he went in company with a friend. After he had purchased them, he asked the shopman what would be the effect if he fired either of the balls, and he was cautioned to be very careful how he used them. "The same pistol the prisoner purchased was found near to the deceased when she was removed, one barrel of it having been recently discharged, and the other barrel being loaded with one of the conical bullets bought by the prisoner at an earlier hour of the day. The remainder of the bullets were found upon the prisoner after he was apprehended. The deceased was only seventeen years of age, bore an excellent character, was very much esteemed, and of prepossessing appearance.

The jury found the prisoner "Guilty," with a recommendation to mercy.

Sentence of death was passed in the usual manner. The prisoner cried out when the sentence had been passed, and was carried from the dock. Before descending the steps he turned round to the judge and thanked him for his kindness.

INTREPID COOLNESS.—When M. Cusiner Boudalovich, one of the most intrepid leaders of the insurrection in Poland, was brought to the place at which he was to be executed, the military governor of Lublin said to him, "You are very young; sue for pardon." "Yes, general," he replied, "I am young, but the cause I defended is very old." "You have your mother?" "My mother would blush if I begged the Russians to pardon me. But I pray you do not trifle with me at such a moment. You were to shoot me at six o'clock, and it is already ten minutes past six." Some moments afterwards the noble young man was no more.

## PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

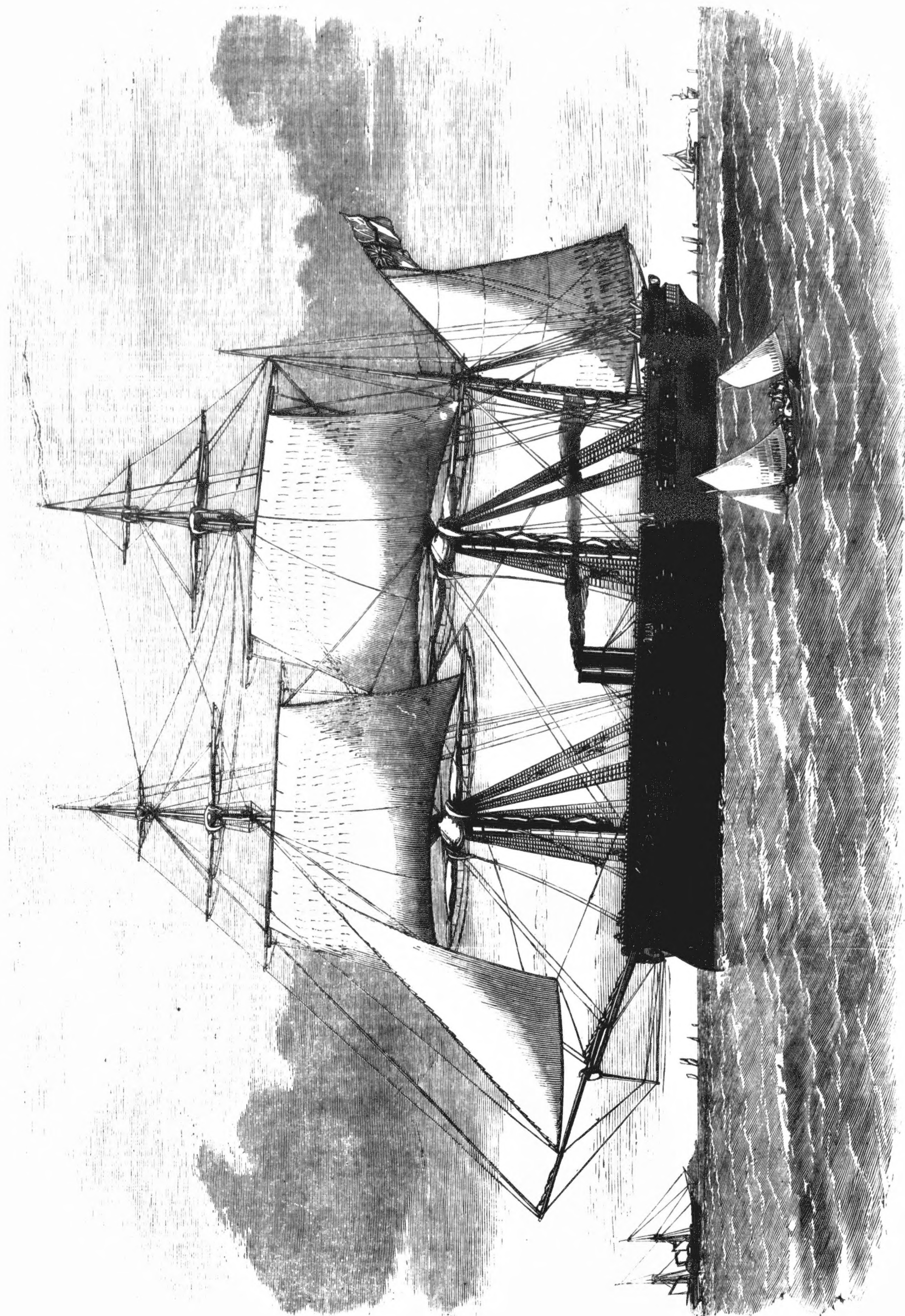
In the House of Commons, Sir G. Grey, in reply to a question from Colonel W. Paten, stated that the Government had received official reports to the effect that the disturbances which had recently taken place in some of the towns of Lancashire had been completely suppressed. Statements, however, had since reached him from persons who ought to be well informed, to the effect that in consequence of the injudicious course taken by the Mansion House committee in sending 500*l*. to Staleybridge without the slightest communication with the central committee at Manchester, there was reason to apprehend that renewed attempts to create disturbances would be made. But measures had been adopted by the civil and military authorities for the purpose of repressing any such proceedings. Mr. Alderman Cubitt said that the Mansion House committee had forwarded the 500*l*. to Staleybridge in compliance with urgent representations which had been addressed to them to afford immediate relief for great and pressing distress. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to a question from Mr. Gregory, said that he had not entered into any negotiations with Messrs. Kelk and Lucas for the purchase of the building of the Great Exhibition of 1862. The Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition would have a voice as well as Messrs. Kelk and Lucas in the disposal of the building; and he understood that they proposed to make an offer for its sale to the Government; but from all that he had learnt of that offer it was not of such a nature that it could be accepted by the Government. Lord Palmerston having moved that the house at its rising should adjourn until Monday, the 13th of April, which was agreed to, Mr. W. E. Forster asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether the attention of her Majesty's Government had been called to the danger to our friendly relations with the United States resulting from the fitting out in our ports ships of war for the self-styled Confederate States, in contravention of the Foreign Enlistment Act and of the policy of neutrality adopted by this country. The hon. gentleman accompanied this question with a lengthened statement of the circumstances under which the Alabama had been constructed and fitted out in this country, and of the damage she had since inflicted on American shipping. The Solicitor-General said there had been no violation of international law.

## INSIDE AN IRONCLAD.

THE special correspondent of the *New York Herald* was on board the Montauk when she attacked Fort Mifflin in February. The vessel carried 15-inch guns. "I took up my position," he writes, "in the pilot-house, which, about half-past eight o'clock, was hit a tremendous blow by a shot. Your correspondent was at that instant of impact on one knee, writing a paragraph in his notebook. The shock was somewhat severe, and afterwards I found the shot struck close to my head. It unbalanced me, and I tumbled over against the side of the narrow pilot-house, when, to my surprise, I was struck by a piece of iron bolt with the nut attached (weighing about 1*lb*.), first on the shoulder and then on the knee. Some of the other bolts were knocked out. The iron was, no doubt, of an inferior quality, and had they been of the same character as those in the turret such an event would not have taken place. In view of such an accident, and suffering from the shock, I left the pilot-house. I feel satisfied that the pilot-house is as strong as any part of the vessel, but the bolts will have to be protected from flying inwards. The sensation below decks was far different from that which I had experienced in the pilot-house. The sound of our own guns was more acute and unpleasant, and well it might be when it is taken into consideration that the whole volume of sound from the discharge of each gun passed directly over and within a few inches of our heads, the concussion passing into the system through the brain by the top of the head. I cannot say that it was painful, but it was far from pleasant, and in addition to this, you were scarcely ever able to hear the word of command when the guns were fired. To hear the officers say, 'Are you ready? Fire!' takes off much of the unpleasantness of the shock, but below you do not have that warning. We fired both guns on an average once in four minutes. It was just six minutes past eleven o'clock, I was standing in the wardroom, and in conversation with Dr. Brayton, when a most terrific blow was struck upon our deck plating directly over my head. I was driven with much force into a chair, and my whole muscular system seemed for about two minutes perfectly paralyzed. I was faint, and could scarcely obtain my breath. I never experienced such an unpleasant sensation in the whole course of my life. It was a heavy shock to my whole system—in fact, it exceeded my experience in the pilot-house, and I thought I had done wrong in quitting it. And while absorbed in such thoughts, alas! came another such a shot, but, fortunately for me at least, about six feet away from where the first one struck. Weak as I was, this gave me a shock. I soon recovered from the intense pain I suffered, and resumed my notes, but was continually in apprehension of having the dose repeated. Fortunately, however, it was not. Shortly afterwards Mr. Browne, our paymaster, who took my place in the pilot-house, came into the wardroom and reported that it had been hit again, and quite a number of the bolts broken off and flung violently across the pilot-house, narrowly escaping Doty, the quarter-master, and himself. So I was thankful that I was not there, for with so many in this little coop somebody would have been hit. At this time of the fight it was bang, bang from our own guns, and crack, slam, whizz-z-z-z from the enemy's shot, the combined noises forming a musical performance seldom or ever heard with such composure by so many men who felt themselves perfectly safe. Of the fort we could see that the parapets were severely injured, while the huge traverses bore deep marks of our shells. But yet, in the main, the work did fair to stand for some hours longer, and our ammunition was too costly to be used with such an object in view, and it was decided to discontinue the action before noon, and at seven minutes before meridian the anchor was away and we were drifting down the narrow river. The enemy, rejoicing over our departure, manned his guns and blazed away as lively as he could. We bear some marks of a heavy hammering, and yet we are as good as new—better, we think, as we show proof marks of our invulnerability. The enemy put two of his shots quite near our portholes, both being between the inner line of them. The pilot-house was struck by one rifled and two round shot. The smokestack is well ventilated, and looks something like a pepperbox for a giant. The holes do not injure its draught. The side armour is well marked, but the indentations in no wise injure the vessel. The deck armour is badly scarred, but no ill-effects accrue from them, and it is believed that the deck will not leak at the point of impact."

LAW FOR DRUNKARDS.—In the Act for the regulation of public-houses in the province of Canterbury, New Zealand, there is a clause providing that if it is proved to the satisfaction of two justices that any person has become a habitual drunkard, and is injuring his health or wasting his substance by excessive drinking, the justices are to issue and send to every public-house and public in every newspaper a notice prohibiting all persons from supplying him with spirituous or fermented liquors, except upon the certificate of medical practitioners that the liquor is required as a medicine. The penalty for their knowingly supplying him is fine or imprisonment. The notice continues in force for two years.





THE IRON-PLATED SHIP "DEFENCE"





MILTON'S "COMUS."



Theatricals, Music, etc.

**ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.**—The season commences with Auber's "Masaniello." The most important engagement for the ensuing campaign is that of Madlle. Pauli, who has triumphantly passed the ordeal of a debut before a Parisian public, and is now turning the heads of the Viennese. We are glad to learn that she will make her appearance in the characters of Zerlina ("Fra Diavolo"), Maria ("La Figlia del Reggimento"), Nina ("La Gioia Landra"), and Adina ("L'Elisir d'Amore") to all of which her peculiar talent is fitted, while we shall thus have the opportunity of hearing operas that have been too long neglected. Mentioning "L'Elisir," reminds us that Signor Ronconi is to be heard, after his long illness and absence. How welcome this accomplished actor will be we need not say. Madlle. Florenti, a new soprano, will make her first appearance in "I Puritani"; Madlle. Pauline Lucie, another new candidate for fame, in "Les Huguenots," as Valentine; and Madlle. Elvia Desai as Desdemona in Rossini's "Otello." Two other new ladies are named—Madlle. Maurel and Madame De Maffei, but they are not announced in connection with any opera, nor are we aware whether they are *prime or second donne* or whether their voices are soprano or contralto. Madame Frick, who made a questionably successful debut last season, is announced for the rather arduous character of Norma. The advent of two new tenors is an interesting point in the prospectus. One of these gentlemen, Signor Caffieri, will make his bow as Arnaldo, in "Gustave Telli"; the other, Signor Ferenesi, as Edgardo, in "Lucia di Lammermoor." A novelty in the basso department, Mons. Omb, is to replace Herr Fornes in the part of Bertram, in Meyerbeer's "Roberto." It must not be imagined from this circumstance that the services of the German Stentor are dispensed with. We are happy to state that the name of Herr Fornes appears in the list of engagements. Three important productions are promised,—Flotow's "Stradella," Verdi's "La Forza del Destino," and Meyerbeer's "L'Etiole du Nord." The splendour of the *mise en scene* of the last-mentioned work in the last Covent Garden Theatre will, doubtless, now be rivalled. Madame Molina Carvalho is to be the Catarina. Three of the parts in Verdi's opera were written for Madame Didlee, Signor Tambelak, and Signor Graziani, who are again members of the company, and will sustain them. Signor Mario is engaged, but the only part he is specially announced for is that of "Fra Diavolo," which he has not yet played in England. Gluck's "Orfeo" is again promised, with Madame Didlee in the principal character. We have to add to the names above-mentioned those of Madlle. Marie Battu, Madlle. Dotti, Madame Rudersdorf, Madame Tagliacchi, Signor Neri-Baraldi, Signor Lucchesi, Signor Rossi, M. Naudin (his first appearance at this theatre), M. Faure, Signor Tagliacchi, Signor Feller, Signor Parronchi, M. Zelger, Signor Capponi, and Signor Ciampi. In the ballet department we find three names new to England—Madlle. Monro, Madlle. Dariez, and Madlle. Dumestre. Madlle. Salvioni and Madlle. Zina Richard are re-engaged. Mr. Costa again takes the musical direction—a statement which will give general satisfaction. Apart from his special talent and his skill as a conductor, his experience in the very production of operas is now getting immensely valuable. Mr. Augustus Harris, the most important party behind the scenes, is still the stage-manager, so that spectacle and grouping, and the animation of supernumeraries, will be well looked after. We shall be much mistaken if it does not prove a grand season.

**HER MAJESTY'S.**—Mr. Mapson opens the season on Saturday, the 11th inst., with a company which deserves, if it does not command, success. The following is the company:—Madlle. Titens, Madlle. Artot, Madlle. Louise Michel, Madlle. Rosa de Rada, Madlle. Kellogg, Madlle. Albani, Madlle. Lemaire, and Madlle. Trebelli; Signor Baragli, Signor Geremia Bettini, Signor Alessandro Bettini, Signor Gambetti, Signor Giugliani, Signor Della Sedie, Mr. Santley, Signor Fagotti, Signor Frisco, Signor Baggiolo, Signor Rossi, Signor Violett, Signor Rovers, Signor Zuccatini, and Signor Gasser; Madlle. Balestra, Madlle. Tacchani, Madlle. Corat, Signor Soldi, Signor Casaboni, and Signor Bertacconi. The orchestra will be again under the baton of Signor Arditi. Among the operas to be given are Verdi's "Forza Del Destino," Gormod's "Faust," Schurza's "Nicolo di Lepi," Stradella's "Fidelio," "Oseron," "Nozze di Figaro," "Il Puritani," "Il Trovatore," "Ernani," "Lucrezia Borgia," "La Traviata," "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," "Gli Ugonotti," "Lucia di Lammermoor," "Semiramide," &c., &c.

**DRURY LANE.**—"Peep o' Day" is to be revived on Monday, it is asserted with greatly increased attractiveness, from the appliances at the disposal of the stage manager in the national theatre. The ballet farce, made famous by Miss Lydia Thompson, closes the performances.

**HAYMARKET.**—Lord Dundreary has at length departed on a provincial tour, and Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing" replaces "The American Cousin."—Miss Louise Angel, from Newcastle, appearing as Beatrice, and Ellen Terry as Hero. The long-announced panorama of the Prince of Wales's Tour in the Holy Land, painted by Tettin, closes the entertainments.

**PHINCESS.**—Mr. Byron has produced an extravaganza for Monday, founded on "Don Juan," "Lurline," &c., called "Beautiful Hades"; it will be preceded by the successful drama of "Aurora Floyd."

**ST. JAMES'S.**—"The Great Sensation Trial, or Circumstantial Effie Deane," with Mr. Rogers, Marie Wilton, and Mrs. Frank Matheys, is an attraction that must prove irresistible at Easter.

**OLYMPIC.**—"Acts and Galates," burlesqued by Mr. Burnand, is the holiday novelty. It will be supported by the talent of Miss Latimer, Miss Hughes, and Mr. Atkins.

**SADLER'S WELLS.**—The managers here have secured the services of Mrs. Charles Young and Mr. Hermann Vezin, with an excellent company for the Easter holidays.

**STAND.**—"Ali Baba, or the Thirty-nine Thieves, in accordance with the author's habit of 'taking one off,' will doubtless draw a crowded auditory to this pretty home of burlesque during the holidays.

**SURREY.**—On Monday is to be produced the new and powerful drama, "Jessie Ashton."

**STANDARD.**—An entire change in the performances takes place on Easter Monday, an opera company having taken possession for a time. The company is a very strong one, embracing the names of Mr. Rosenthal, Mr. Parkinson, Mr. Manly, Signor Borroni, Madame Tonnellier, the prima donna of Italian operas in Boston, Philadelphia, and Miss A. Leng, Miss Hammond, and Miss Leffer, one of the best contraltos we have. The conductor is Mr. I. H. Tully. The dramatic company, we hear, have proceeded to Sunderland for a few weeks.

**BRITANNIA.**—The excellent burlesque on "Jeannie Deane," supported as it has been by the unrivalled talent of Mrs. Lane, has proved a source of great attraction to this excellently managed house. Should there be any of our readers who have not as yet visited the Britannia, we would urge them to do so; they will find one of the largest, best built, and handsomest theatres in London, and a company that fully deserve the highest encomiums. A new drama by Hazlewood is announced.

The eighteenth annual festival of the Royal Theatrical Fund will take place this (Saturday) evening; Mr. C. Dickens in the chair.

Sporting.

BETTING AT FAIRFAX'S.

**CITY AND SUBURBAN.**—12 to 1 agst Mr. Barnes's Oberon (); 20 to 1 agst Mr. G. Payne's Merry Maid (t); 25 to 1 agst Mr. Grimstone's Catch 'em Alive (); 40 to 1 agst Mr. Saylle's Buckenham ().

**THE METROPOLITAN STAKES.**—15 to 1 agst Sir J. Hawley's Asteroid (); 15 to 1 agst Mr. Ten Broeck's Umpire (t).

**THE GREATER CUP.**—100 to 8 agst Mr. Elphinstone's Dunkeld (t and off); 100 to 6 agst Count F. de Lagrange's Stradella (); 25 to 1 agst Mr. Merry's Buckstone (); 25 to 1 agst Mr. L'Anson's Guller Qu (t and off).

**THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.**—5 to 2 agst Count F. de Lagrange's Hospodar (); 8 to 1 agst Lord Strathmore's Saccharometer (t and off); 10 to 1 agst Lord Glasgow's Rapid Rhone (); 100 to 6 agst Mr. Brown's Early Earl (t and off).

**THE DUNN.**—100 to 15 agst Lord St. Vincent's Lord Chiffen (t); 10 to 1 agst Count F. de Lagrange's Hospodar (off); 15 to 1 agst Lord Strathmore's Saccharometer (t and off); 20 to 1 agst Mr. Park's c by Tadmor-Gluechty (t); 20 to 1 agst Mr. Watt's National Guard (); 20 to 1 agst Mr. Wigram's Melrose (); 75 to 1 agst Lord Stamford's Automaton (); 1,000 to 35 agst Lord Glasgow's Rapid Rhone (); 40 to 1 agst Mr. Elphinstone's Duckeld (t and off); 40 to 1 agst Sir R. Des Voeux's Taje (); 1,000 to 15 agst Lord Glasgow's Physalis col, dam by Ganaboy (t); 1,000 to 15 agst Lord Palmerston's Baldwin (); 1,000 to 15 agst Lord Bateman's Trijonus (); 1,000 to 10 agst Mr. R. H. Jones's Stockman (); 1,000 to 10 agst Mr. H. J. Smith's Avondale ().

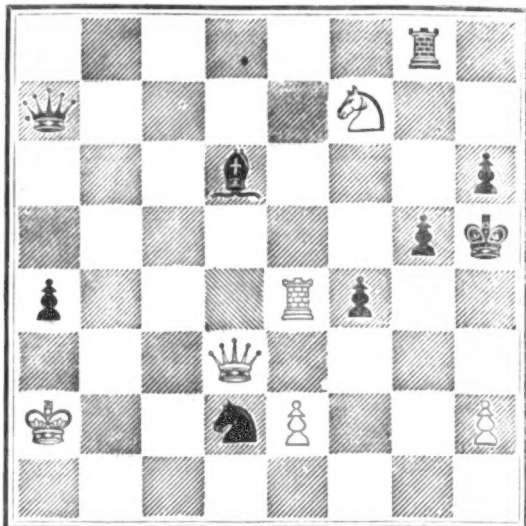
THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES IN NORFOLK

THEIR Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales left Windsor on Saturday for the Prince's estate at Sandringham, Norfolk. Their royal highnesses travelled by the North London line to Stratford, from which place they went by the Great Eastern Railway to King's Lynn, and thence to Wollerton, the station on the Lynn and Hunstanton Railway, distant about two miles from Sandringham Hall. The royal train consisted of five carriages, including a royal saloon carriage. The train stopped only at Cambridge, where immense preparations had been made to welcome the Prince and Princess. Both their royal highnesses, who were the only occupants of the carriage, acknowledged the salutations of welcome that greeted them from their future subjects on all hands. So soon as comparative quiet prevailed, the mayor approached the royal carriage, and handed to the Prince an address, which the Prince received most courteously; then, after the mayor and corporation had made their obeisance, they retired and made way for the platform ticket-holders. Great preparations had been made at Lynn, Wollerton, and Sandringham to give their royal highnesses a suitable reception. Wollerton Station had been decorated with very great taste, under the direction of Mr. Blue, of the Great Eastern Company. In front of the platform the Norfolk Mounted Rifles, under the command of Captain Hay Gurney, were drawn up as a guard of honour, and the ground was kept by some of the county police. The public were not admitted to the station-yard, the platform of which was laid with crimson cloth. As the royal train drew up cheers broke out on all sides. The Prince and Princess alighted, and at once entered an open carriage drawn by a pair of horses, and left the station-yard, outside of which the tenantry of the estate, mounted and wearing favours, had met to escort the Prince to Sandringham. The Prince and Princess of Wales, and Lady Morton, occupied one carriage, a second contained the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, General Kuolits, Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, and Mr. Fisher, private secretary to the Prince. The tenantry were headed by the Mayor of Lynn (who had joined the royal train, and who is steward of the Sandringham manor) and Mr. Joshua Freeman, the principal tenant upon the estate. The nature of the country afforded every one an excellent opportunity of seeing their royal highnesses. The road from the station runs into the high road from Lynn to the coast villages, and after a short distance a turn is made to the right into the road which leads directly to Sandringham, and up to the gates of the Hall. From this point, distant about a mile from the Hall, there was a complete line of English and Danish ensigns, with poles twined with evergreens, and becoming more and more profuse as the Hall was neared. At the iron gates, which open into the avenue of fine limes leading up to the Hall doors, the crowd was most dense, being made up of all sorts and conditions of men, in all kind and descriptions of vehicles, numbers on horseback, and hundreds on foot. Excellent order was kept by men of the A division, under the direction of Mr. Walker, and by county police, under Superintendent Rose. Just beyond the gates a very handsome royal standard was hoisted. As the procession came on the tenantry formed on each side of the gateway, the mounted rifles being drawn up opposite the gate, at a sufficient distance to leave way for the carriages. The cheering here as the royal carriage neared the gate was loud and general, and was repeatedly acknowledged. Just outside the gates the carriage stopped, and the Rev. G. Moxon, rector of Sandringham, the Rev. Mr. Dickinson, rector of Wollerton, and the Rev. R. B. Scholefield, rector of West Newton, went up to the carriage, where Mr. Moxon presented an address, which the Prince received very graciously, and said a few words in acknowledgment of the kind wishes it contained. The carriage then went slowly up the avenue, where, on each side, were ranged 200 children of the schools on the estate, holding flags and baskets of primroses, violets, daffodils, or Lent lilies, which grow profusely at Sandringham. These children scattered, and waved their flags. At the porch of the Hall were ranged twenty-five young ladies, from the families of the clergy and farmers all dressed in white, with blue or scarlet jackets, or mantles and white hats, with baskets of the same wild flowers with which they covered the steps and roadway. On the opposite side were a number of ladies of the principal families of the neighbourhood, mostly dressed in white, and who performed the same office as their younger friends. Opposite the door the Smithdon corps of volunteer rifles were drawn up, under Captain Campbell, as a guard of honour. When the carriage came up they presented arms, and the band played the National Anthem. Upon the Prince and Princess alighting, Miss Rose Moxon presented the Princess with a beautiful bouquet, in a white and gold basket which her royal highness smilingly received, and said a word of thanks. Their royal highnesses remained a few seconds in the porch and bowed, and Captain Campbell had the honour of being presented to the Prince, who shook him by the hand and expressed his thanks for the attendance of the corps. Subsequently the officers of the Smithdon corps and of the Norwich Light Horse were invited to partake of refreshments at the Hall. The cheering being continued, the Prince and Princess again came to the porch and repeatedly bowed their acknowledgments, the riflemen again presented arms, and the band played. By degrees the concourse of people dispersed, and their royal highnesses were left to that privacy and retirement which they have come to Norfolk to seek.

**THE FUNERAL OF THE PRINCE-CONSORT.**—Among the civil service estimates for 1864 is a sum of 5,729l. 7s. 9d. on account of the funeral of the late Prince-Consort.

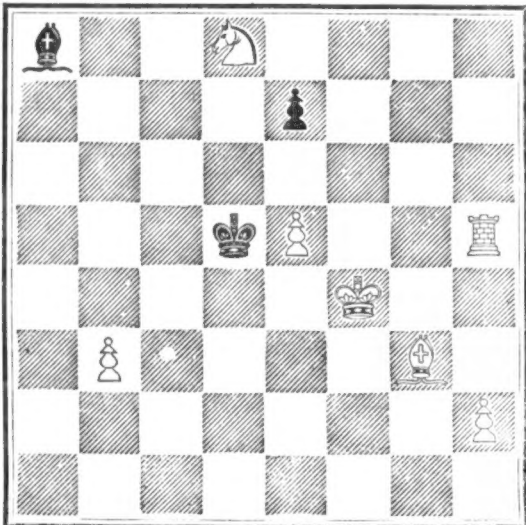
Chess.

PROBLEM No. 99.—By C. J. D. Black.



White.  
White to move, and mate in four moves.

PROBLEM No. 100.—By Mr. T. SMITH (Spitalfields).  
Black.



White.  
White to move, and mate in four moves.

Game between Mr. Kempe and another Amateur.  
(KING'S GAMBIT.)

- | White.<br>Amateur.       | Black.<br>Mr. Kempe. |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. P to K4               | 1. P to K4           |
| 2. P to K B4             | 2. P takes P         |
| 3. Kt to K B3            | 3. P to Q4 (a)       |
| 4. P takes P             | 4. B to Q3           |
| 5. B to B4               | 5. P to K Kt4        |
| 6. Castles               | 6. B to K Kt5        |
| 7. P to Q B3             | 7. P to Q B3         |
| 8. P takes P             | 8. Kt takes P        |
| 9. P to Q4               | 9. Q to B2           |
| 10. Q to Q3              | 10. Castles          |
| 11. Kt takes Kt P (b)    | 11. P to B6          |
| 12. Kt takes P at B6 (c) | 12. B takes Kt       |
| 13. Q takes B            | 13. B takes R P (ch) |
| 14. K to K square        | 14. B to Q3          |
| 15. B takes B P (d)      | 15. R to B square    |
| 16. B to K6 (ch)         | 16. K to Kt square   |
| 17. Q to Q3              | 17. R takes R (ch)   |
| 18. Q takes R            | 18. Q to K2 (e)      |
| 19. B to R3              | 19. Q to R5          |
| 20. P to Q Kt4           | 20. Kt to K B3       |
| 21. R to K3              | 21. Kt to K5         |
| 22. K to Kt square       | 22. Q to Kt6         |
- Resigns
- (a) A mode of defence and counter attack which has of late been out of fashion, but it has much to recommend it.  
(b) A faulty move. Black purposely left the Pawn open to capture.  
(c) Any attempt to win "the exchange" would make matters worse.  
(d) Q takes P is stronger.  
(e) After this move, it is difficult to find anything promising for White.

**FOOLHARDY CHALLENGES.**—Hermann, a well-known Homburger at Brussels, has addressed the following letter to M. Crockett, now performing at the Cirque, in Paris:—"Sir,—I have read in the journals the text of your challenge, by which you bet a sum of 12 500fr. already accepted by M. Herbert, against all those who would, like you, enter the den of your six lions. I am astonished that you should stake so large a sum on—excuse the expression—such a trifle. Not only do I accept the challenge, but I propose to you personally another. Enter, if you dare, into the cage of my white bear. I do not propose any sum, for I am not, like you, a tamer by profession; I exercise that occupation as an amateur and out of pure love for the art. So much for the first challenge.—I will go no further. If you do not fear for your animals, I will introduce into their cage four other lions, two large bears, and two hyenas, and I will go in among them all. To do this I do not propose any sum, for my only object is to prove the power of man over an animal, however ferocious it may be. I hesitate at nothing. I am anxious to prove that I am no more intimidated by evidently outrageous puffs than by your six lions. You will regulate at your pleasure the conditions of your journey and trial, by coming to an understanding with M. Schmidt, the director of the menagerie where you perform.—Accept, &c., HERMANN."



## Law and Police.

POLICE COURTS.  
MANSION HOUSE.

**A FAST YOUNG CLERK.**—Mark Walker, a well-dressed lad of 19, was placed at the bar before Alderman Sir Robert Carden, who sat for the Lord Mayor, charged with stealing a large quantity of postage and receipt stamps. The prisoner had been a clerk in the service of Messrs. Dretsch, of Wood-street, Chancery-lane, for about four years, at a salary of £30, with board and lodging. He slept on the premises, with upwards of thirty other young men in their employ; and it was stated by Mr. Humphreys, solicitor, who conducted the examination, that he tried to drive about in a trap, and in other respects, live far beyond his means. Of late, the prosecutors had missed large quantities of postage and receipt stamps from a drawer in their counting-house, as many as £6 worth in a week on an average, and at length were induced to mark some of their stock. On Tuesday evening week, part of the stamps in sheets, and so marked, were placed in the drawer, and before twelve, the same night, they had been stolen. On Saturday afternoon, Smith and Legge, two detective officers, who had been set to watch him, saw the prisoner leave his master's warehouse, and go to a post-office, in Fleet-street, into which they followed him. There he tendered for sale, in their presence, 480 receipt and postage stamps in sheets. These were identified by the prosecutor's private marks, and the prisoner was taken into custody. A bunch of keys was afterwards found in his bedroom, one of which opened a wardrobe in the apartment. In the wardrobe was a cash-box containing a key, which opened the door of the warehouse; four 100's for money, which the prisoner had lent, and a number of obscene photographs. Another box in the room contained 9s in copper, and in a closet were 240 receipt and 295 postage stamps in sheets, three sovereigns and a nearly executed drawing on paper of a small key, exactly corresponding with one found on the prisoner at the police-station, and which opened the drawer in the counting-house in which the stamps were kept. The margins of the sheets of stamps found in his bedroom had been torn off, and it was on the margin of a considerable number of the missing sheets that the test mark had been placed. The prisoner had no right to have a key of the warehouse, nor had he any business in the counting-house. On the advice of Mr. Beard, the prisoner reserved his defence. Sir R. Carden told the prisoner it was one of the worst cases of cunning and depravity that had ever come under his notice, and he committed him to Newgate for trial. Mr. Humphreys called the attention of the alderman to the facilities there were, as disclosed by this case, for the sale of postage stamps to people keeping post-offices, but for which, he said, the prisoner could hardly have robbed his employers in the systematic way he had done. Sir R. Carden said the practice might be dangerous in that sense, but in another respect, it was a great public convenience, for people were constantly receiving postage stamps, which they wished to exchange for money. The public benefit was, therefore, equal to the risk.

## GUILDHALL.

**ALLEGED FRAUD.**—The manager, the solicitor, and four of the directors of a recently formed insurance company, with limited liability, were summoned to appear before Alderman Humphreys, on Tuesday week, to answer a charge of fraud, but the hearing of the case was adjourned, with the consent of all parties, until Saturday. When Alderman Humphreys took his seat on the bench, however, Alderman Wilson, Alderman Mechi, Alderman Hale, Alderman Finlay, and Alderman Dakin being also present, none of the parties were forthcoming, and a written consent to another adjournment, signed by the solicitors on both sides, was handed in explanation. The solicitors for the prosecution (Messrs. Harrison and Lewis, of 24, Old Jewry) were communicated with immediately, and Mr. Lewis attended and stated that he was prepared to go on with the case if the arrangement proposed were not carried out, or if it did not meet with the sanction of the bench. His client had expressly stated that he would not listen to any arrangement that did not protect every person interested in the company, and that unless the company were dissolved and the whole of the deposit money returned to the shareholders he would not accede to any proposal to abandon the present proceedings. He was bound to admit that the directors had accepted these conditions. Alderman Wilson thought that the fact of coming to that court looked very like asking the magistrates to compound the felony. The adjournment was required to enable the complainant to get all he wanted. It was trifling with the ends of justice, after obtaining summonses for such a serious offence, to come there and say it was all settled. Alderman Humphreys said every one knew that it was the City of London and General Fire and Life Insurance Company, as there were plenty of their prospectuses about. They issued prospectuses, and put the shares up to five premium in almost no time, which, if it had been a legitimate company, they could not have done. That was the whole gist of the matter. Alderman Finlay thought the magistrates ought to insist upon a thorough public investigation. He was surprised that the persons whose names appeared in the prospectuses did not come forward and face the matter. Alderman Humphreys said as the parties were not in attendance he would adjourn the case to the day named, but he should then expect them to come prepared to go fully into it.

## BOW STREET.

**CHEAP SMOKE.**—William Trotman, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Edwards and Co., of Delahay-street, solicitors, was brought up in custody of Sergeant Russell, of the A Division, upon a charge of stealing a quantity of jewellery, &c., to the value of about £80, the property of Mr. Francis Edwards, of Eaton-place, the senior partner in the firm. Mr. Smyth, solicitor, of Rochester-row, conducted the prosecution. It appeared that the prisoner, a youth of about 19 years of age, was principally employed in copying Mr. Edwards's letters. A few weeks back Mr. Edwards, on his return to town from his country residence at Slough, in Berkshire, took from his travelling-case a quantity of jewellery and other articles, which he placed partly in a despatch box, and partly in a pigeon-hole, both being locked. The travelling-case was sent to a locksmith for repairs to the lock, and on Friday week the case being returned after repairs, Mr. Edwards proceeded to replace the jewellery in the case. He then found that the whole of the property in question had been abstracted. He remembered that on one occasion, a few days before, he had by mistake left his keys behind him, and on his return, had found them, not on the table where he had left them, but in the despatch box. Upon inquiry he learned from another clerk, a boy named Briske, that the prisoner had been in the habit of using his keys. This trifling act of dishonesty drew suspicion on the prisoner, and, on inquiry, it was found that he had pledged at various pawnbrokers the larger portion of the property. Among other articles produced were a silver railway reading-lamp, a gold ring, breast pins, a gold fuzee-box, &c. The prisoner, when apprehended by Sergeant Russell, acknowledged that he had stolen and pledged the property. The witness Briske was cross-examined by the prisoner, who endeavored to show that the witness was as much to blame as himself for pilfering cigars. The witness admitted that, when the prisoner took cigars from Mr. Edwards's case, he received occasionally half a cigar, but never a whole one. He never took cigars himself. The prisoner, who admitted his guilt, was committed.

## WESTMINSTER.

**EXTRAORDINARY APPLICATION.**—A very respectable-looking woman, forty years of age, applied to the magistrate for his assistance, under the following circumstances:—Applicant stated that her husband, who was a native of Germany, had been for three years confined in a lunatic asylum, during the last eighteen months of which he had been pronounced incurable. He had recently escaped from his place of confinement, and she had discovered that he was now in London, and desired the magistrate's protection. Mr. Selfe: What sort of protection do you desire? Applicant: Protection. I am afraid of him. I hear that he is speaking very much against me and using great threats. He has been married before and divorced with his former wife, notwithstanding which, after his marriage with me, he went to his former wife, and gave her all the property he possessed. He gave her £200 in money, which she received and kept, although I was entitled, of course, to what he possessed, and she was not. I was then in Germany with him, and wrote to the English ambassador about it. Mr. Selfe: Have you seen your husband in London? Applicant: I have not. I should dread to see him, as he is using very awful language in speaking of me. I have only been eight days from Scotland, where I reside. Mr. Selfe: You cannot want protection from your husband's violence if he is in England and you are living in Scotland. Applicant: I am now going to stay in London, and it is impossible to say what may happen to me with a man in his state of mind, who, owing to his condition, seems to be very inveterate against me. There can be no doubt of his lunacy—that fact has been clearly established. He was in St. Luke's mad-house here in London, and when he became a little better I took him to Germany, thinking that the air of his native country might have some beneficial effect upon him, but it had not; and after a short time he became worse, and was sent to the asylum, from which I have before stated he escaped. Mr. Selfe: Do you know where to find him? Applicant: I do not; and I am at a loss to know what to do. Mr. Selfe: If he is a dangerous lunatic, wandering about, you must take measures to have him restrained. Applicant: I want my property protected. Mr. Selfe: Did he leave you, or did you leave him? Applicant: He was taken away to the asylum. Mr. Selfe: I cannot

in any way help you. I can see no ground for the interference of a magistrate. Applicant withdrew.

## CLERKENWELL.

**A TRADE DISPUTE.**—Patrick Mahony, Patrick Gale, and Gustave Messenger were summoned before Mr. Barker for that they did by threats endeavor to force one Jeremiah Leary to limit the description of his workmen. Mr. Mullens appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. L. Lewis (Lewis and Lewis) attended for the defendants. Mr. Mullens having briefly opened the case Mr. Jeremiah Leary said he was a skin for dresser in the Lion-street, Clerkenwell. Prior to the commencement of this month the three defendants were in his service, and he knew they belonged to a society. Being short of workmen he asked the defendants to send him some men, and they promised to do so. He complained to them from time to time, and told them if they did not send them he should be obliged to take on some non-society men. Messenger and Gale said that if he did employ non-society men they would not work with them. On the 16th of March they sent him a society man, but as he was not sober wittens refused to employ him. The statement that they would not work with non-society men was repeated several times by the defendants. On Thursday, the 19th of March, he employed two non-society men, and they went into the shop after dinner. The other men then walked out of the shop, including the defendants, leaving their work in an unfinished state. On the next day Gale and Messenger went to the shop, and the witnesses asked them if they were going to finish their work, and they said: "No; not unless you discharge the blacklegs." The defendants were employed by the piece, and paid in a penny for the work in hand. By Mr. Lewis: There is no notice required by the custom of the trade, but that is only when the work is finished. He paid the men for the work which they left in an incomplete state. Mr. Leary jun., corroborated the statement made by his father. He added that when the non-society men were introduced the others said, "Your father might have allowed us to finish the work before they were brought in." They all then left the shop. Mr. Lewis said that on behalf of the defendants, they all deeply regretted having taken the steps referred to; but it arose from an excited feeling at non-society men being brought into the shop. There had been no violence, and they were all willing to return to Mr. Leary, in whose employ they had been seven years. Mr. Mullens was instructed that Mr. Leary had as many workmen as he required, and he should advise his client after the expense he had been put to, to have nothing to do with society men. Mr. Barker sentenced the whole of the defendants to fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labour.

**A CASE FOR THE DIVORCE COURT.**—A very genteel young woman applied to Mr. Barker, the sitting magistrate, for his advice under the following circumstances:—The applicant said that she married a man at Christmas last, and she then gave him all she possessed, which amounted to £280. He at once commenced the most unkind treatment towards her and refused to allow her to live with him. He turned her out of doors on Saturday night. Mr. Barker: I am very sorry that I cannot help you, you must go to the parish, and they will proceed against your husband. As the law stands I cannot help you. The applicant entreated the magistrate to give her some protection, but Mr. Barker said he could only advise the applicant to go to the parish, and they would punish the husband. The applicant thanked the magistrate and withdrew, evidently affected.

## MARLBOROUGH STREET.

**AN AMATEUR POLICEMAN.—INDUSTRIOUS THIEVES.**—Francis Collins and Mary Medin, both of whom refused their addresses, were charged before Mr. Tyrwhitt with stealing a purse from a lady unknown, at the Gallery of Illustration, on Saturday afternoon. On the prisoner Collins was found a bank-note for £5, No. 72,221, a purse containing one half crown, two florins, four shillings, and two pence; a third purse, empty; some loose money, and twenty-six postage stamps, and on each a knife. Mr. Coalthorpe said that on Saturday afternoon he saw the two prisoners in the Regent-circus, Piccadilly; and, suspecting them to be thieves, he followed them, and watched them when he saw the female go into the Gallery of Illustration, Regent-street, directly afterwards followed by the man. He (Mr. Coalthorpe) went in after them and watched them when he saw the female place herself by the side of nearly every lady who came down the stairs, and walk with them as far as the door, and then return to the staircase. He observed her on each occasion try the ladies' pockets and on watching more closely he distinctly saw her abstract something from a lady's pocket, and, on coming out, pass it to the male prisoner. He then headed her over to a person at the Gallery, and sought for the man, and saw him in Regent-street, and, on running up to him, he made off; but he (Mr. Coalthorpe) arrested him, and told him that he must go back with him, and he then gave him into custody. On going to the Gallery of Illustration that morning he ascertained that three or four ladies had complained of being robbed on Saturday. Pickett, 113 C, said on the prisoners being brought to the station by Mr. Coalthorpe and a constable, he observed the male prisoner throw something under a seat, which turned out to be a £5 note. He asked the prisoner what he had thrown under the seat, and he said: "Nothing," but on his beginning to open the note, which was doubled up, he said, "Oh, it's a £5 note, and you can give it me back." This he refused to do, and on searching the prisoner he found upon him two portemonnaies containing money and also some postage and receipt stamps, and some patterns of ladies' dresses. Mr. Tyrwhitt remanded the prisoners for a week. Mr. Coalthorpe has been instrumental in bringing numerous pickpockets to justice.

## MARYLEBONE.

**WHOLESALE SWINDLE OF TRADESMEN AND LOAN SOCIETIES.**—Charles Ashwin, alias Pink, Marston, Holmes, and Cloutier, was brought up on remand, charged with conspiring with others in defrauding loan societies under the following circumstances:—Mr. Richings, solicitor, appeared to prosecute for nearly upon twenty loan societies. The court was crowded to excess by members and directors of loan societies, and tradesmen, all of whom were eager to prefer charges against the prisoner. At a recent sitting of the Middlesex Sessions a man, who gave the name of Shaw, alias Shilling, Shillingford, Lumber, Seager, and Linton, received three years' penal servitude for obtaining loans from a great many societies, and, amongst others, from the Lioness-grove Loan Society, held at Mr. Fitz John's, King Alfred, Lioness-grove. Since the conviction of Shaw the present prisoner has been apprehended by police-constable Robertson, 265 P, after a desperate encounter, at Watworth. From the evidence adduced, it appears that there was a gang of three, the third party giving the name William Anslow, alias Carter, Langton, and Bloom. The modus operandi of the firm was that Shaw should make application for loans, whilst the other two gave themselves as sureties. In the case of the Lioness-grove Loan Society—and in all others the working was the same—it appears that Shaw gave his address at 50, Jubilee-place, Chelsea, and by trade a bull-cutler. He applied to the society for a loan of £10, and gave the present prisoner and Anslow not in custody as his sureties. Anslow's address was Brecknock terrace, Camden-town, and Anslow's Grove-place, James Kelly, director of the society, made application and inquiry at both addresses. At Ashwin's he was introduced into a well-furnished parlour, where he (Ashwin) was sitting on an easy-chair, with his right foot propped up on cushions, and pillows, apparently as if a severe martyr to the gout. On going to Anslow's place, he (Anslow) came from the back part of the house into the drawing-room, with his shirt sleeves tucked up and a long bibbed apron on, to appear as if he had just left his studies as a sculptor. At both places bundles of receipts, both for rent and taxes, were produced, and on their strength and the sureties asserting that Shaw was a hardworking honest man, the loan was granted. The receipts were afterwards found to be fictitious, and the parties had only hired furnished apartments and were always on the look-out for parties calling. In no case where loans had been obtained had more than three repayments been made, and on application being made at the addresses the birds had flown. It is estimated that within the last three months not less than £500 has been obtained in hard cash, besides goods and furniture to almost an equal amount. Mr. Richings applied for a further remand, and the magistrate remanded the prisoners.

## WORSHIP STREET.

**BERGLERS AT BUSINESS.**—George Blackburn and John Phillips were charged with feloniously entering the dwelling-house of George Barker, a carman, at 43, Leonard-street, Shoreditch. The prosecutor said: About nine o'clock last night, when near my home, I was surprised by seeing three men on the threshold; one of them suddenly disappeared; the others entered the house, although there was no one to let them in. Suspecting something was wrong, I went up, cautiously, and knocked gently with my knuckles. Almost instantly the door was opened, and there stood both prisoners in the passage, seemingly astonished at finding that it was not the third man, who stood outside. I collared them both, and called for assistance, which came directly. They then said they wanted Mrs. Jones Daniel Crawley said: I saw three men standing at Mr. Barker's door. One of them said to the others, "It'll be at the corner;" and he went there. Two of the prisoners then opened the door and went in without having knocked. George Kules: I heard a call for help and went to the spot. I then took the prisoner Phillips from the prosecutor. Blackburn said, "I only want to see Mrs. Jones," and Phillips followed them up by saying, "That's the person I wanted," at the same time letting a "jeany" (jenny) proceed slip to the ground from some part of his dress. Barker, 103 G, I searched Blackburn and found some silver matches upon him. Hicks, 255 G, said: I found on Phillips £1 6s 2d, two silk pocket-handkerchiefs, and a piece of candle. The door must have been opened with a skeleton

key, but it is not discovered. Phillips repeatedly asked for Mrs. Jones Cook, 198 S, said: There is a conviction against Blackburn, who was sentenced at the Middlesex Sessions to eighteen months' imprisonment. The prisoners said they had no answer to make to the charge, and were committed for trial.

## THAMES.

**CHARGE OF BURGLARY AGAINST AN APPROVER.**—John Olin Simpson, aged 41, formerly an accountant, who has been in custody since the 18th inst. was brought up on remand, charged with being concerned with others in feloniously and burglariously breaking and entering the premises of Mr. George William Shelton, of No. 4, Wilby-terrace, Bow-road, and stealing therefrom 133 pairs of new boots and boot uppers, and twenty-two kid-skins. Mr. Charles Young, solicitor, conducted the prosecution. In January last, the prisoner was in custody for a robbery of jewellery. He was known to the Metropolitan and City police, as being connected with a gang of skilled burglars; but to ensure a conviction he was allowed to become an approver. His evidence was continued, and two of his companions, named Yates and Kemble, were convicted, and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. At the last Old Bailey sessions, some companions of the prisoner were tried and convicted. The prisoner, who was during the trial in the lobby of the Central Criminal Court, remarked to a man named Abraham Bitans, of No. 1, White-row, Spitalfields, "I don't want to be seen here." Bitans asked him for an explanation; and he said, "I am wanted for a few boots in the Bow-road. I suppose Mrs. Yates will transport me when this is over." The prisoner was taken into custody the same evening in the Old Bailey, when there were found upon him a formidable india-rubber life-preserver and seventy-eight pawnbrokers' duplicates. The principal witness against the prisoner was Jane Yates, the wife of the convict Yates, who said her husband and the prisoner had known each other for some time. The prisoner was in the practice of visiting her husband at his dwelling, No. 86, Wheelwright-street, Spitalfields. Simpson came there with a horse and cart between twelve and one on the morning of the 22nd of August. He called her husband and went into the street, and she followed them. There were boots and skins in the cart. She inquired of her husband what he was called out of his house for; to which he replied, "Look here, Jane, here's a good thing, but I've not sufficient means to buy the whole." The prisoner said, "If you can't buy all, you can buy these, perhaps;" and at the same time he pointed to the skins, which were brought into the house for examination by the prisoner, who said they were for women's boots and shoes. He also said to her husband, "Jack, this is the Bow-road job." Her husband did not buy any of the stolen property, the skins were returned to the cart, and the prisoner her husband, and another man all went away in the cart together, and returned to the house between four and five o'clock the same morning. The prisoner remained in the house and had breakfast there. She heard him say that he had £1 for the job in the Bow-road, but he believed he had more than that, as the property stolen was valued at over £70. A fortnight before the now-road job the prisoner was at her house, and said to her husband he knew of a place that could be robbed of articles which would well stock her husband's shop. A man named Charles Kemble, now under sentence of penal servitude, was present. They went away together in a cart, and returned in the course of the same night, when Kemble said the prisoner could only show him a few poor men's places, and that he would rob a child of its bread and butter. Kemble also said to the prisoner, "If you will show me where there is plate and jewellery or plenty of gold and silver watches I'll do the job, but I will not do this robbery in a poor house." The prisoner, at the conclusion of Mrs. Yates's testimony, protested that all she said was false, and concocted by her out of revenge. Mrs. Yates said she was brought to the police-court against her will. Several witnesses confirmed Mrs. Yates's evidence. At the request of the prisoner, Inspector Bond, of the Metropolitan police, was called, who said that Simpson, in January sessions, gave information which led to the discovery of stolen property and the conviction of Yates. The prisoner was for a long time connected with a notorious gang of burglars, all of whom had been sentenced to penal servitude. He was called the "King of the Thieves," and had been concerned in a great many robberies. The prisoner said this was a plot of the woman Yates to transport him, because he had transported her husband; and set up an alibi, in support of which, he called Gelia Simpson, his sister, and August Simpson, his brother's wife, of No. 16, Alpha-place, Three Colliane, Bethnal-green, who swore that the prisoner was at home all during the whole of the night of the 21st of August. After some other evidence, Mr. Selfe committed the prisoner for trial at the next sessions of the Central Criminal Court.

## SOUTHWARE.

**SINGULAR CHARGE OF BIGAMY.**—John Ryan, a middle-aged man, was charged with intermarrying with Catharine Conder, his former wife being then and now alive:—A constable of the M division said, that on Saturday night the prisoner was given into his custody for bigamy, by direction of the first wife. He did not deny being married to Catharine Conder, but he said he would not acknowledge his first wife. The magistrate asked if he had evidence of the first marriage? The constable replied that he had not; but if the prisoner was remanded, he would have an opportunity of searching the parish register, and of obtaining copies of the certificates. Prisoner: I admit being married to Catharine Conder, but I don't acknowledge the first woman as my wife. She is a married woman. The magistrate asked if he could prove that she had a husband living. He did not know her? The prisoner said he had no doubt of it. He did not acknowledge her, and would have nothing to do with her. The constable informed his worship that he understood that such was not the case. He believed if a remand was granted, evidence would be forthcoming to substantiate the charge. There were a number of witnesses who could prove the offence; but they refused to come forward. The magistrate remanded the prisoner, and agreed to accept bail for his appearance. The prisoner said it was all right. He had only one proper wife. But, not being forthcoming, he was locked up.

## LAMBETH.

**BIGAMY.**—Mrs. Mary Tully, a good-looking young woman, was charged with intermarrying with Henry Arms, her former husband, James John Tully, being then and still living. Police-constable West, of the L division, said, that on the night before he heard a disturbance at the house of the prosecutor, and found him and prisoner quarrelling, and the former gave the latter into custody for having another husband living at the time she married him. The prisoner did not deny the charge, but said her husband was well aware at the time of their marriage that she had another husband living. On the charge being taken at the station, and the prisoner searched, the certificate of her first marriage with Tully at Lambeth church, on the 17th of March, 1851, was found. On that morning he (witness) went to Newington church, and there found that on the 2nd of last month the prisoner was married in her maiden name of Mary Adamson, to the prosecutor, Henry Arms. The second certificate he produced was the certificate of that marriage. The prisoner did not deny the charge; but said her former husband was at present married to another woman, and had three children by her. Mr. Norton told her that, if even this was the case, it would not justify her in getting married, and remanded her for the attendance of other and necessary witnesses.

## GREENWICH.

**SINGULAR CASE.—CAN A MAGISTRATE REVERSE A SENTENCE?**—James Kennedy, aged 26, giving his address No. 28, George street, Holloway-road, was brought up for an examination before Mr. Traill, charged with stealing a ham, value 12s, the property of Mr. Moore, landlord of the Railway Tavern, Blackheath. Mr. Cooke attended for the prisoner. The case has been before reported, from which it will be remembered that the prisoner, on the 5th inst., entered the prosecutor's house with others, and shortly afterwards left, when the prosecutor's son having observed the latter-door open, followed and stopped the prisoner, who let the ham fall. The prisoner had been repeatedly remanded, in consequence of the address given by him being false, and on the last examination, not being known to detective officers sent from different divisions to see him, he was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment. About half an hour after being removed, Mr. A, a detective officer of the G division, arrived at the station, and identified the prisoner as an old convicted thief. The prisoner was at once brought before his worship again, when Mr. Traill informed him that in consequence of the additional information obtained, he should reverse his former sentence, and order him to be again brought up for the previous convictions to be proved against him. Sprake, 411 of the City police, identified the prisoner as having been convicted in a gold watch from a gentleman in Chancery; and said the prisoner had been previously sentenced to penal servitude, but the officer who had him in charge had left the force. The police since 1853 the prisoner admitted the conviction spoken of, but contended that having already been sentenced to a term of imprisonment on the present charge of stealing the ham, that sentence could not be altered. Mr. Traill said he had sentenced the prisoner to a slight imprisonment, because it was thought nothing was known of him. Prior, however, to the warrant of commitment being signed he (the prisoner) was recognized as an old offender, a person upon whom no light punishment or a summary conviction should be inflicted. He had therefore ordered him to be again brought up, and the depositions now being completed he would be committed for trial at the next Old Bailey sessions.





THE DESCENT FROM THE CROSS.—(See page 4(3).)



## THE VILLA MARSIGNY.

THE illustration below represents the Villa Marsigny, a charming Italian villa which afforded a temporary residence to the Prince of Wales whilst sojourning in Italy.

## THE DEFENCE.

The illustration in page 408 represents the iron-plated ship Defence. In allusion to this description of ship and those proposed to be constructed by Captain C. Coles, that officer spoke as follows in a lecture he recently delivered at the United Service Institution:—

"As to the comparative merits of the shield ships and the broadside iron-clad ships now building, he would construct them under the following heads:—First, their offensive and destructive powers; second, their defensive and resisting powers; third, their speed and sea-going qualities; and fourth, their light draft of water and handiness in steering. The present transition of navies and the great progress made in the construction of large guns, especially in America, left no little doubt that we were to pass from 68-pounders to 800-p. underers, as that we had passed from 36's to 68-pounders; and it was clear that the iron-clad broadside ships could not carry this heavy ordnance. The comparative destructive powers of these ships must depend on the weight of the broadside guns; but it must not be forgotten that a heavy projectile, able to destroy a ship, might inflict only a small amount of injury if broken upon a broadside. Comparing the Prince Albert shield-ship with the Defence broadside ship as two offensive and destructive powers, he found that the broadside of the Defence was 560lbs., with a tonnage 3,700, while the Prince Albert's broadside was 1,120lbs., with a tonnage of 2,529 tons, with a power of fighting with half her guns, giving her, in fact, two broadsides of 560lbs., or making her equal to two Defences, although she was 1,600 tons smaller. This being the case he was at a loss to know how Lord C. Paget came to the

ance of practical naval architects, produced plans from time to time to meet necessities as they arose. He thanked his brother officers also for their sympathy and assistance, and especially one gentleman whom he saw present, who when he was struggling on the miserable pittance of a naval captain (hear, hear) came forward to give him that substantial aid, without which he could never have carried out his plans to their present state. (Cheers).

## THE GREAT UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

THE illustration in page 405 represents this important aquatic race. The race was first rowed in 1829, and eighteen successive contests have served to magnify its epoch as one important in the history of British sports, as one imparting the first exercise of that indomitable courage which has again and again in after life developed itself in circumstances of trying emergency; it inaugurates each successive year, by the principal contest of the season; the pleasure of witnessing and the task of recording it are alike sources of much gratification, and, unlike many other aquatic meetings, which are indebted to the position they occupy to the untiring exertions and unremitting energy of their promoters, this owes its popularity to the event itself, unaided and abetted by collateral causes.

There are abundant reasons for the intensity of interest with which this race is looked forward to, and the gratification with which it is witnessed. It is a boating spectacle in which that interest is alike participated in by patrician and plebeian; it is a race into which no subtlety ever creeps; one in which no undue influences are ever exercised, and in which the winner and the loser alike become entitled to receive that meed of praise, fortunate or unfortunate, to which their preparation for the contest and the trial of stamina and speed indubitably entitle them. And there is one great advantage resulting from it in an aquatic point of view—the increasing popularity of the race, instead of militating against the success of other meetings, has, by encouraging a laudable

as they rowed past the steamboats. Mr. J. W. Chitty was appointed to fill the office of umpire, and Mr. Searle starter, and the necessary preliminaries having been arranged, the crews rowed off to their stations, Oxford having the Middlesex side.

Nearly half an hour was cut to waste in fruitless attempts to keep the steamboats in the rear of the race, the Jupiter, which had taken up a position alongside the Oxford crew, getting on the flat, where she had to remain, her passengers being thereby prevented from seeing any part of the race after the start, which took place at twenty-five minutes past ten. The light blues were the first to get off, and directly showed in front by about a yard. In the next few strokes, however, the Oxonians drew up level with them, and opposite the Ship at Mortlake had drawn themselves clear. Opposite the White Hart they had increased their lead to two lengths, and Barnes-bridge was reached by them in five minutes forty-eight seconds, with a lead of nearly three lengths. At Chiswick-eyot the Oxonians had increased their lead to nearly six lengths, both crews rowing in beautiful style. Hammersmith-bridge was reached in fifteen minutes forty-five seconds, at which point the dark blues had increased the gap to eight or ten lengths, which lead they increased to the winning-post, coming in first by about 200 yards. Time, twenty-three minutes twelve seconds.

## LORD SHAFTESBURY AND THE LANCASHIRE OPERATIVES.

TO THE OPERATIVES IN THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

My dear friends,—Day by day I receive the most gratifying proofs that you have not forgotten me; and day by day I may say that I have you and yours in remembrance; the long conflict we sustained together; and the happy issue of all our labours.

I have watched with unspeakable admiration and gratitude your wise and noble conduct under the greatest privations I have rejoiced to hear the testimony borne by every one to your practical



THE VILLA MARSIGNY.

conclusion that a shield-ship engaged on both sides would be at a disadvantage as compared with a broadside ship, for it was obvious that the Prince Albert would be equal to two Defences when fighting on both sides. He might go further, and say that as broadside ships could only fight every other gun, the broadside of the Defence was reduced to 280lbs. Besides the Prince Albert drew five feet eight inches less water than the Defence. Captain Coles proceeded to institute close comparison, and to adduce statistics with regard to the Valiant, the Warrior, the Favourite, and the Royal Sovereign, with the view that under all the four heads enumerated there was an indisputable superiority in the shield-ships over broadsides, while their lighter draught of water would enable them to use the present dockyards, notwithstanding the much heavier ordnance with which they were armed. Captain Coles proceeded to explain in detail, and to illustrate by diagrams, a model ship embodying all his inventions and improvements, which he called the "Naughty Child," and to contrast it with the most improved specimen of a broadside ship, the Favourite. He contended that, both as a fighting and a sea-going vessel, such a ship would not only be in all respects superior, but that their construction would save millions to the country. Perhaps not the least important of all the points of superiority of the new invention was, that while in the ordinary broadside vessels the arc of training guns was not more than 40 degrees, in the shield vessel it was as much as 310 degrees. Another was, that in the new ships the living and fighting portions of the vessels were entirely separate and distinct. The officers lived aft and the men forward; the fighting part was in the centre, and the consequence was the ship never required clearing for action. As to the mode of building these ships, thick iron plates, in his opinion, would only be needed to protect the vital parts. Less session Lord C. Paget said that Captain Coles was not a ship-builder, and that his plans were not fit for the public service. How was it, then, that the Government had adopted as many of his plans? (Cheers). He did not profess to be a ship-builder. He was a practical seaman and a gunner, and he had, with the assist-

desire of imitation and promoting a feeling of honourable emulation, tended to advance and sustain them.

The contest alluded to in 1829 was rowed at Henley and won easily by the Oxonians. No race then occurred between them until 1836, which was over the old London rowing course, from Westminster to Putney, and Cambridge in their turn became victorious; but only won by six strokes. No further race took place until 1839, when Cambridge were again triumphant, as also in 1840 and 1841. In 1842, Oxford again won; and in 1845 there was a renewal of the contest, which was the beginning of those between Putney and Mortlake, and which was won by Cambridge. In 1846 Cambridge again won; and in 1849 there were two contests, with alternate successes. In 1852 and 1854, Oxford were on both occasions successful; and from 1856 the race has been continued annually, Cambridge winning in that year, 1858, and in 1860 thus leaving Cambridge the advantage of one victory upon the gross amount, although Oxford had won the two last races. Cambridge, consequently, were this year the challengers, and having thrown down the gauntlet about ten weeks ago, it was taken up without delay by Oxford.

The decision of the presidents of the two University Clubs, to row up on the flood, was reversed before starting, owing to the bad state of the tide, and it was agreed that the race should be rowed down, starting from Barker's Rails, and finishing at a boat moored opposite the Star and Garter at Putney.

The weather was rather cold in the early part of the morning, a sharp south-westerly wind causing the water to be rather lumpy, but as the time drew near the sun burst forth in all his glory, and greatly added to the beauty of the scene. Amongst the speculative portion of the spectators wagering was pursued with some vigour, the odds being 60l. to 40l. in favour of the Oxonians.

The time appointed for the start was half-past nine o'clock, and at forty-five minutes past nine the crews were observed stepping into their boats, and instantly a tremendous burst of cheering rent the air. The two crews, as they doffed their jackets, certainly looked in the pink of condition, and they were greeted with a loud cheer

good sense, Christian principle, and power of self-control. Often, while observing your heroic demeanour, and calling to mind your repeated assurances in former years that so soon as your grievances were redressed disturbance and sedition would be banished from the manufacturing districts, I have felt deeply and truly thankful that all the best years of my life had been devoted to your service. You may then imagine my sorrow and distress when I read in the papers the accounts of the sad and shameful outbreak in one or two of your towns. I am sure that the great bulk of the operatives do not, and that they will not join in such tumults, or entertain such sentiments. But the world in general does not know you as well as I do, and I tremble for the fair fame you have so fully and so justly acquired. Let me implore the sensible, steady, and true portion of the operative class (and it is the vast majority) openly to protest against such proceedings; to warn these disturbers of our social peace that, if they have grounds of complaint, this is not the way to obtain redress, either from the administrators of the common fund or from the public at large. Intimidations and violence will be effectually and justly resisted; but I feel as confident as I can feel of anything, that you have the warm and genuine sympathy of every one of your fellow-subjects, and that perseverance in your patient and dignified conduct, will, under God's blessing, obtain for you all the counsel and aid that it is in their power to bestow.—Believe me, ever your sincere and affectionate friend.

(Signed)

SHAFTESBURY.

London, March 26.

## A RUN-AWAY PAIR OF HORSES.

Our front illustration represents a recent occurrence at Brighton. A gentleman's carriage and horses, being left attending by the coachman, the horses, a fine high-spirited pair, valued at 300 guineas, dashed along the Parade, forced the fence at the verge of the cliff, and were precipitated below, the carriage being much smashed, and both the horses killed.



## LOVE LAUGHING AT LUNACY.

A most interesting marriage took place on Tuesday last at Saint Roche. One of our greatest military celebrities, whose name had become as familiar as a household word during the Crimean war, was married to another celebrity, equally beloved and far more admired of the Paris public—a quondam singer at the Opera some three or four years ago, as celebrated for her beauty and talent as the bridegroom for his wisdom and courage. The story of their loves is one of the most extraordinary romances, too eventful for a drama, too sad and too improbable for a novel. Such incidents only happen in real life; no romance writer would dare to introduce them in his work. The young lady, who had come out at the Grand Opera under the patronage of a certain foreign prince, and who had acquired the greatest popularity from the night of her debut by the splendid manner in which she "created" the principal role in one of the most successful operas of our most successful composer, had suddenly disappeared from the stage long before the surprise and delight of the public had calmed down into simple admiration. As this is a very common sequel to a great success at an establishment where old age, cracked voices, fat, and wrinkles are the requisite recommendation for the *chefs d'emploi*, the sudden disappearance of a beautiful girl, young, slim, in full possession of one of the most powerful organs in the world, was considered as a circumstance *en regle*, and we returned perforce to our false notes, fat, and caprices, not hastily and eagerly, of course, but resignedly and mure, as becomes the dignity of the diamond-decked audience of the Grand Opera. Meanwhile, somehow a story got about of the sudden derangement of the mental faculties of the *debutante*, brought on by disappointment and despair at being cut off in the midst of her popularity by the false notes, fat, and caprices afore mentioned, and we subsequently heard that Dr. E. quirol had pronounced her cure as so uncertain, that he advised her removal from his own private establishment to the public one at Charenton, where the best accommodation may be obtained on much lower terms than in any asylum in Paris. The removal accordingly took place last autumn. The young lady was placed in a small but elegantly-furnished room on the second floor of the building with a balcony overlooking the garden. Every indulgence and liberty consistent with safety were afforded her, and a piano was brought, with all her favourite "partitions." In order that she might seek in the study some relief to the agitation and disorder of her mind. Soon did the benefit of this *regime* begin to display itself in the greater calm and peace which pervaded her manner. The days, as her before, were spent in moping melancholy, it is true; but the nights were devoted to the art from which she had been thus cut off as it were from life. In the next room to hers had been placed the young officer who had been wounded at the storming of the Malakoff, and who had recovered life after the extraction of the bullet which had penetrated his skull, but with the loss of reason. For months did these unhappy patients live thus side by side, influencing each other's destiny, yet unconscious of the fact. The doctors of the establishment were at first surprised at the increasing calm which seemed to have succeeded to the violence of the officer's manner; they were puzzled, too, at the somnolence which overcame him at intervals during the day. A watch was set over him, and it was discovered that every night, as soon as the sound of the piano was heard he would leave his bed and walk out upon the balcony, where he would stand entranced listening to the singer sometimes until the dawn. The story of their first meeting and the gradual attachment which sprung up between them, followed by the gradual cure of both cases under the superintendence of the learned treatment and somewhat romantic faith of the good doctors of Charenton, is too long to be told—suffice it to say, that both have been pronounced completely fitted to undertake the cares and duties of married life with the perfect conviction that the case may be considered as one more of Cupid's triumphs; and the little god who has laughed at law and locksmiths may now be said to have laughed at lunacy likewise.—*Court Journal*

## A BOLD ADVENTURE.

The *Times* correspondent in the Southern States writes as follows:—

"I had almost forgotten to mention an instance of Yankee enterprise which is refreshing at a moment when acts of energy and daring are much out of fashion among their troops. Two days ago a little river boat, adapted in peaceable times to the carriage of cotton, and called, as it is here believed, the *Conestoga*, ran boldly past the batteries and got safely down the river, though heavily fired at along the whole of the five miles of water front which are included within the defences of Vicksburg. The *Conestoga* was prepared for her hazardous adventure by protective armour, consisting of cotton bales strapped tightly round her exterior with iron bands. She possessed the additional advantage of being one of the swiftest boats on the river. But although well adapted to run the gauntlet, there is a general feeling of shame and annoyance among the defenders of Vicksburg that she should have escaped that annihilation which, but for an accident, would probably have been her fate. It happened that a Confederate steamboat, named the *Vicksburg*, was lying at a wharf in the centre of the town, and alongside this boat the *Conestoga* stopped for a minute or two and unsuccessfully endeavoured to set her on fire by throwing a blazing bale of cotton steeped in turpentine upon the deck. Not fifty yards from the spot stood a Confederate gun—a 10-inch Columbiad—of which the fire would have pierced, at that short distance, ten times the thickness of the armour with which the *Conestoga* was girt.

Unfortunately, this gun, which had fired two shots at the *Conestoga* as she descended the stream, had upon its second shot got so far out of gear as to be unavailable at the instant when it was sorely needed. The *Conestoga* was severely struck several times, but passed uninjured down the river, and has since distinguished herself by committing havoc among the Confederate barges between Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and inspiring an alarm which far transcends the amount of damage she has already done. Great threats are fulminated against her as she returns up stream, and there are rumours of mysterious boats about to descend the Red River, and repeat General Magruder's recent exploit against the *Harriet Lane*.

## CHEAP DINNERS FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.

FOLLOWING upon the report of the successful experiments which have been made in Glasgow and some other northern towns by private enterprise, to supply cooked food to the working classes of a nutritious and wholesome character at a cheap rate, a company by the name of cleanliness, good cookery, and ready attendance which make a meal attractive and enjoyable, an association for the establishment of dining and refreshment rooms for the same classes in London has just been formed with every promise of equally favourable results. The association, which is under the direction of an influential general committee of philanthropic ladies and gentlemen, propose to commence with an establishment, probably in Westminster, capable of accommodating from 370 to 350 people at one time, and affording all the accommodation necessary for cooking upon the most improved and economic principles; but they contemplate eventually to have ten or dozen such dining halls, spread over the metropolis in the most suitable localities, together with a central depot and kitchen. To enable them to carry out their views more effectually they have secured the assistance of Mr. Warriner, the instructor of cookery to the army, who as a member of the cooking committee gives to the association gratuitously the advantage of his great experience and active co-operation. It is proposed that the quality of all the food sold in these new restaurants shall be of the best, and to secure this object Dr. Leche gives his assistance as examiner. Mr. Warriner, it appears, has drawn up a scale of prices and a bill of fare, which while yielding a sufficient return to make these establishments self-supporting, will enable them to offer to the working man or woman a dinner consisting of a pint of soup, four ounces of cooked meat, vegetables, and bread, or fish, meat, vegetables, and bread, or meat, vegetables, bread and pudding for 4d. On Saturday the committee gave a sort of test dinner, to afford the members of the association and such of the general public or its representatives as were invited the opportunity of judging of the kind of repast which it is proposed to supply at the price above stated, and the quality and quantity of the viands which it is intended to dispense at the ridiculously low charges mentioned in Mr. Warriner's tariff. The Rev. Joseph Irving, one of the trustees and a member of the acting committee, took the chair and explained the objects of the association. He was supported by the Rev. Mr. Killeck (the rector of St. Clement Dunes), Dr. Lankester (the coroner), Mr. Warriner, Mr. Sala, Mr. Wm. Carpenter (the active honorary secretary), Mr. Burnard, and other gentlemen who take an interest in the subject.

The company having discussed in the most practical way the soups, the fish, the joints, and the like provocatives to appetite, and having pronounced a general verdict of approval, letters were read from Lord Shaftesbury and other leading philanthropists excusing attendance, but expressing approval and tendering co-operation to the association in its praiseworthy purpose. After the dinner Mr. Sala proposed "Success to the new association," which was drunk with all heartiness.

Dr. LANKESTER, in acknowledging the toast of the visitors, dwelt upon the intimate connexion between the mental and physical elements of humanity, and the impossibility of maintaining the former in a healthy moral state if the latter was permitted, from insufficient or improper aliment, to deteriorate; and, touching upon the religious question, he observed that a man who, having had no dinner, was compelled to go supperless to bed, would have very little religion in him next morning.

Mr. Carpenter, the hon. sec., read the following tariff of prices at which the food partaken of could be supplied, viz.:—

Soups.—Meat soup, 1d. per pint; julienne, 1d. per pint; soldiers', 1d. per pint; vegetable, 1d. per pint.

Fish.—Cod, 1d.; plaice, 1d.; toad-in-hole 1½d.; 8 ounces.

Joint.—Leg of mutton, 2d. 4 oz.; salt boiled beef, 2d. 4 oz.; stewed fresh beef, 2d. 4 oz.; beef pudding, 2d. 10 oz.; soldiers' meat dumpling and potatoes, 3d. 16 oz.; best pie, 2d.

Miscellaneous.—Kidney, Scotch tripe, 2d. 6 oz.; curried tripe, 3d. 10 oz.; tripe toad in hole, 3d. 10 oz.

Pudding.—Indian pudding, 2d. 8 oz.; Yorkshire, 2d. 8 oz.; honey cake, 2d. 8 oz.; portulenta (sweet), 1½d. 16 oz.; do. (cheese), 1½d. 16 oz.; sandwich on new mixture, 1s. 4 oz.

Vegetables.—Potatoes, ½d. 8 oz.; carrots, ½d. plate; greens, ½d. plate; turnips ½d. plate; broccoli sprouts, ½d. plate; cauliflower, ½d. 4 oz.; bread, ½d. 4 oz.; butter, 1d. 1 oz.

Tea, Coffee, &c.—Tea and coffee, ½d. ½ pint; cocoa, 1d. pint.

H. WALKER'S NEW NEEDLES.—The Patent Ridged-Eyes are easily threaded and work without the slightest drag. 100 post-free for twelve stamps. H. WALKER, Queen's Works, Alcester, and 45, Gresham Street, London.—[Advertisement.]

## Literature.

## PADDY FOOSHANE'S FRICASSEE.

PADDY FOOSHANE kept a shebeen house at Bailey Mount Cross, in which he sold whisky—from which his Majesty did not derive any large portion of his revenues—ale, and provisions. One evening a number of friends, returning from a funeral—all neighbours too—stopped at his house, "because they were in grief," to drink a drop. There was Andy Agar, a stout rattling fellow, the natural son of a gentleman residing near there; Jack Shea, who was afterwards transported for running away with Biddy Lawlor; Tim Conrane, who, by reason of being on his keep, was privileged to carry a gun; Owen Connor, a march of intellect man, who wished to enlighten proctors by making them swallow their processes; and a number of other "good boys." The night began to "rain cats and dogs," and there was no stirring out; so the cards were called for, a roaring fire was made down, and the whisky and ale began to flow. After due observation, and several experiments, a space large enough for the big table, and free from the drop down, was discovered. Here six persons, including Andy, Jack Tim—with his gun between his legs—and Owen, sat to play for a pig's head, of which the living owner, in the parlour below, testified, by frequent grunts, his displeasure at this unceremonious disposal of his property.

Card-playing is very thirsty, and the boys were anxious to keep out the wet; so that long before the pig's head was decided, a messenger had been despatched several times to Killynery, a distance of four English miles, for a pint of whisky each time. The ale also went merrily round, until most of the men were quite stupid, their faces swollen, and their eyes red and heavy. The contest at length was decided; but a quarrel about the skill of the respective parties succeeded, and threat and broken heads at one time. At last Jack Shea swore they must have something to eat, — him but he was starved with drink, and he must get some rashers somewhere or other. Every one declared the same; and Paddy was ordered to cook some *griskins* forthwith. Paddy was completely nonplussed: all the provisions were gone, and yet his guests were not to be trifled with. He made a hundred excuses—"Twas late—'twas dry now—and there was nothing in the house; sure they aye and drank enough." But all in vain. The old stunner was threatened with instant death if he delayed. So Paddy called a council of war in the parlour, consulting of his wife and himself.

"Agh, Jillen, agh, what will we do with these? Is there any meat in the tub? Where is the tongue? If it was yours, Jillen, we'd give them enough of it; but I mane the cow's" (aside). "Sure the proctor's got the tongue ere yesterday, and you know there isn't a bit in the tub. Oh, the murthern villans! I'll engage 'twill be no good for us, after all my white bread and the whisky. That it may pison 'em!"

"Amen, Jillen! but don't curse them. After all, where's the meat? I'm sure that Andy will kill me if we don't make it out anyhow;—and he hasn't a penny to pay for it. You could drive the mail coach, Jillen, through his breeches pocket without jolting over a ha'penny. Coming, coming; d'ye hear 'em?"

"On, they'll murder us. Sure if we had any of the tripe I sent yesterday to the ganger."

"En? What's that you say? I declare to God here's Andy getting up! We must do something. *Thomom an dhiaoul* I have it. Jillen, run and bring me the leather breeches; run woman, alive! Where's the block and the hatchet? Go up and tell 'em you're putting down the pot."

Jillen pacified the uproar in the kitchen by loud promises, and returned to Paddy. The use of the leather breeches passed her comprehension, but Paddy actually took up the leather breeches, tore away the lining with great care, chopped the leather with the hatchet on the block, and put it into the pot as tripe. Considering the situation in which Andy and his friends were, and the appetite of the Irish peasantry for meat in any shape—"a bone" being their *suumum bonum*—the risk was very little. If discovered, however, Paddy's safety was much worse than doubtful, as no people in the world have a greater horror of any unusual food. One of the most deadly modes of revenge they can employ is to give an enemy dog's or cat's flesh; and there have been instances where the persons who have eaten it, on being informed of the fact, have gone mad. But Paddy's habit of practical jokes, from which nothing could wear him, and his anger at their conduct, along with the fear he was in, did not allow him to hesitate a moment. Jillen remonstrated in vain. "Hould your tongue, you foolish woman. They're all as blind as the pig there. They'll never find it out. Bad luck to 'em too my leather breeches! that I gave a pound note and a hog for in Cork. See how nothing else would satisfy 'em!" The meat at length was ready. Paddy drowned it in butter threw out the potatoes on the table, and served it up smoking hot with the greatest gravity.

"By —," says Jack Shea, "that's fine stuff. How a man would dig a trench after that."

"I'll take a priest's oath," answered Tim Cohill, the most irritable of men, but whose temper was some thing softened by the rich steam.

"Yet, Tim, what's a priest's oath? I never heard that."

"Why, sure, every one knows you didn't ever hear of anything of kind."

"I say you lie, Tim, you rascal."

Tim was on his legs in a few moments, and a general battle was about to begin; but the appetite was too strong, and the quarrel was settled; Tim having been appeased by being allowed to explain a priest's oath. According to him, a

priest's oath was this:—He was surrounded by books, which were gradually piled up until they reached his lips. He then kissed the uppermost, and swore by all to the bottom. As soon as the admiration excited by his explanation, in those who were capable of hearing Tim, had ceased, all fell to work; and certainly, if the tripe had been of ordinary texture, drunk as was the party, they would soon have disappeared. After gnawing at them for some time, "Well," said Owen Connor, "that I mightn't!—but these are the queerest tripe I have eat. It must be she was very old."

"By —," said Andy, taking a piece from his mouth to which he had been paying his addresses for the last half-hour, "I'd as soon be eating leather. She was a bull, man; I can't find the soft end at all of it."

"And that's true for you, Andy," said the man of the gun; "and 'tis the greatest shame they ha'n't a ball-bait to make him tuder. Paddy, was it from Jack Clifford's bull you got 'em? They'd do for wadding, they're so tough."

"I'll tell you, Tim, where I got them—'twas out of Lord Shannon's great cow at Cork; the great fat cow that the Lord Mayor bought for the Lord Lieutenant—*Asla churp naur hagusheh*."

"Amen, I pray God! Paddy. Out of Lord Shannon's cow? Near the steeple, I suppose; the great cow that couldn't walk with tallow. By —, these are fine tripe. They'll make a man very strong. Andy, give me two or three *libber* more of 'em."

"Well, see that! out of Lord Shannon's cow? I wonder what they gave her, Paddy. That I mightn't!—but these would eat a pit of potatoes. Anyhow, they're good for the teeth. Paddy, what's the reason they send all the good mate from Cork to the Blacks?"

But before Paddy could answer this question, Andy, who had been endeavouring to help Tim, uttered a loud "*Thomom an dhiaoul*! what's this? Isn't this flannel?" The fact was, he had found a piece of the lining, which Paddy, in his hurry, had not removed; and all was confusion. Every eye was turned to Paddy; but with wonderful quickness he said, "'Tis the book tripe, *agragal* don't you see?"—and actually persuaded them to it.

"Well, anyhow," says Tim, "it had the taste of wool."

"May this choke me," says Jack Shea, "if I didn't think that 'twas a piece of a leather breeches when I saw Andy *chawing* it."

This was a shot between wind and water to Paddy. His self-possession was nearly altogether lost, and he could do no more than turn it off by a faint laugh. But it jarred most unpleasantly on Andy's nerves. After looking at Paddy for some time with a very ominous look, he said, "*Yirroo Pandhrig* of the tricks, if I thought you were going in with any work here, my seal and my puts to the devil if I would not cut you into parts. By the vestment, I'd make a *furthermeen* of you."

"Is it I, Andy? That the hands may fall off me!"

But Tim Cohill made a most seasonable diversion. "Andy, when you die, you'll be the death of one fool, anyhow. What do you know that wasn't ever in Cork itself about tripe? I never ate such mate in my life; and 'twould be good for every poor man in the county of Kerry if he had a tub of it."

Tim's tone of authority, and the character he had got for learning, silenced every doubt, and all laid siege to the tripe again. But after some time, Andy was observed gazing with the most astonished curiosity into the plate before him. His eyes were riveted on something; at last he touched it with his knife, and exclaimed, "*Kir-happa, dar dhia!*"—(A button.)

"What's that you say?" burst from all; and every one rose in the best manner he could, to learn the meaning of the button.

"Oh the villain of the world!" roared Andy; "I'm pisoned! Where's the pike? For God's sake, Jack, run for the priest, or I'm a dead man with the breeches. Where is he? — year bloods, won't ye catch him, and I pisoned?"

The fact was, Andy had met one of the kneebones sewed into a piece of the tripe, and it was impossible for him to fail discovering the cheat. The rage, however, was not confined to Andy. As soon as it was understood what had been done, there was an universal rush for Paddy and Jillen; but Paddy was much too cunning to be caught, after the narrow escape he had of it before. The moment after the discovery of the lining, that he could do so without suspicion, he stole from the table, left the house, and hid himself. Jillen did the same; and nothing remained for the others, to vent their rage, but breaking everything in the cabin; which was done in the utmost fury. Andy, however, continued watching for Paddy with a gun, for a week month after. He might be seen prowling along the ditches near the shebeen-house, waiting for a shot at him. Not that he scrupled to enter it, were he likely to find Paddy there; but the latter was completely on the *shudrun*, and never visited his cabin except by stratagem. It was in one of these visits that Andy hoped to catch him.—*Tu's Edinburgh Magazine*.

\* May it never come out of his body!

IMPORTING tea not covered with colour prevents the Chinese passing off inferior leaves, hence Horniman's tea is the purest, cheapest, and best. Sold by 2,280 agents.—[Advt.]

CORRECT THE SYSTEM.—At this time of the year, perhaps more than any other, it behoves us carefully to attend to the organs of the stomach. Sudden cold or damps create a gripping looseness which we should study to remove or prevent. We alluded some time since to Cooke's celebrated Pills as being a corrective for this irregularity, and a correspondent remarks: "Since you noticed Cooke's Pills, I have also tried them. There is something in their ingredients that I, an old chemist, am unable to discover; they contain alicia, but the gripping effects so usual in most pills are here (Cooke's) destroyed. They are, as you say, a mild and soothing purgative, with nothing of a violent nature in their composition. I always use them in my family circle."—*South London Free Press*, December 6, 1862.—[Advt.]



## Wit and Wisdom.

"I smoke as well as you," as the chimney-pot said to the dandy.

"I feel a shooting pain in my head," as the partridge said on the 1st of September.

"Never send anything to a newspaper 'to be continued' unless it is a legacy or a dozen of port."

Men go into the *Gazette* now-a-days just as they go to Margate—to freshen themselves up, and feel the stronger for it.

A Sheriff's officer (says a Scotch paper), on going last week to execute a writ at some dye works at Govan, Glasgow, was thrown into a vat, and dyed in consequence.

LORD ELDON, speaking of persons who borrow books, but do not return them, observes, "that though backward in accounting, they seem to be practised in book-keeping."

A young American lady being asked by a British politician which party she was most in favour of, replied that she preferred a wedding party!

AN EXTINGUISHER FOR ALEXIS.—There is a youth at the Adelaide Gallery, so exceedingly clairvoyant, when he is in the meretric state, that he can actually see into the middle of next week.—*Punch*.

BENEFITS OF HABIT.—A benedict, on being asked whether he was seriously injured when a steam-boat boiler exploded, replied, "that he was so used to be blown up by his wife, that mere steam had no effect on him."

SEPTEMBER.—Your grapes will now begin to want looking after. If you do not bag them yourself, and your vine happens to be in an exposed situation, you may expect that some one will come and bag them for you.

A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE.—A pompous fellow made a very inadequate offer for a valuable property, and calling the next day for an answer, inquired if the owner had entertained his proposition. "No," replied the other; "your proposition has entertained me!"

SUPERSTITION AMONG COLLIERIES.—Pitmen consider it unlucky to meet a woman or a pig on their way to work; of course they are on the look-out through the day for some untoward event, when that has been the case. That it always happens so is more than I can vouch for, but there is no rule without an exception.

At the new church in Ulverston, a short time since, a young clergyman was officiating for the incumbent, and got wrong with the lessons. The clerk very unceremoniously pointed out his error, and a churchwarden, to meet the matter, audibly whispered to him to keep up his spirits—he would do better next time.

A GENTLEMAN advertising in a Birmingham paper for a situation as traveller, among other recommendations states himself to have the serviceable one of a "knowledge of human nature," which would be valuable to any respectable house that may accept his services, to avoid that bane of commerce *bad debts*.

CHINESE SAYINGS.—The most timid girl has courage to talk scandal. Bad mandarins are like women—the 2-4 their discourse augments in proportion as their conduct belies it. A woman who buys her complexion will sell it. No woman can hurt her cause by silence. A girl who blushes at too many things has learned too much.

PRESIDENT WITHERSPOON gave the following advice to his oratorical students—happy for reporters and the press if full-fledged orators would always attend to it:—"In the first place, take care that ye never begin to speak till ye ha' got something to say; and secondly, be sure to leave off as soon as ye ha' done."

YANKEE INGENUITY.—It is stated in the *Montreal Times*, that at several points along the boundary which divides a portion of the States of New York and Vermont from Lower Canada, Yankees have opened or established stores, which are built one-half on the American side, and the other half on the Canadian. In the Canadian half they keep and sell such articles as are subject to an American tariff. In the American side they store all the goods upon which the Canadians impose a tax.

### AMBITION.

"Why does she sigh so bitterly?  
Why does the bride look pale?  
Now tears are streaming silently  
Beneath her long white veil."

"Oh, I should smile were such bright gems  
Entwined around my brow.  
Why, mother, does that fair bride weep—  
Why is she weeping now?"

"She sighs for one in distant climes,  
One who believes her true;  
She weeps, perchance, those happy times  
When she was gay as you."

"She broke her vow for wealth and rank—  
Oh, pried her fair fate!  
Yet the gay world will envy her  
Tho' she is so desolate."

"Ay, desolate! for gold and gems,  
What joys can they impart?  
Can they the silences of conscience ease,  
Or soothe an aching heart?"

"From vanity may you be free,  
And fashion's giddy whirl;  
For happier far art thou than she,  
Though but a cottage girl."

A PRESENT FOR 2s.—The Postmaster having consented to allow the Society of Arts 2s Prize Writing Case to pass through the book post, Messrs. Parkins and Gatto, 25, Oxford-street, London, will forward the same upon receipt of twenty-eight stamps. Price at warehouse, 2s. The case is water-proof, and fitted with paper, envelopes, pen-case, blotting-book, &c. 200,000 HAVE ALREADY BEEN SOLD.—*Advt.*

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**PARTIES** commencing this ready-money business will find advantage by selecting stock from FISHER'S Manufactory, 18, Navigation-caneway. Largest variety of saleable confectionery to be found in the Kingdom. Show-glasses (all sizes) Weights, Scales, tin-boxes, for confectionery and biscuits. Savers, Cake Covers, plate-glass Shelves, Counter Cases and all utensils kept in stock, and supplied lower than any other house in London. To persons unacquainted with the business, many valuable hints will be given. Confectioners' shops fitted up with taste and economy. Carts to all parts daily.

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**FLOUR, FREE FROM ADULTERATION,**  
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Carriage Free. Whites, for pastry, at per bushel, 9s. 6d.; Households, recommended for bread-making, 9s.; Seconds, 8s. 4d.; Meal, for brown bread, 8s. 4d.  
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DUNN'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE,  
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May be had everywhere. Warranted to keep good in any climate.

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**EXCELLENT TEAS, BLACK, GREEN,**  
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MATCH  
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SAFETY AND ECONOMY IN THE USE OF YOUNG'S  
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The public are recommended to purchase Paraffin Oil only at those shops where the show card is exhibited bearing our trade mark.

**EXCELLENT BLACK TEA 3s. 4d. PER POUND.**  
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